

LESLIE'S

WEEKLY

PROPERTY OF
THE MIDDLETOWN CLUB.
NOT TO BE MUTILATED,
OR TAKEN FROM THE BUILDING.



Expert Shoplifter Caught in the Act in a New York Store

Drawn by Gordon H. Grant. See page 536

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CI. No. 2622

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, 225 FOURTH AVE.,
CORNER 19TH STREET, NEW YORK

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Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE

1312 HARTFORD BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Broom's
Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's
News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Terms: \$5.00 per year. Foreign Countries in
Postal Union, \$5.50.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, Canada, and
Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking
regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

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Thursday, December 7, 1905

Sad Fate of the Russian Jew.

WHATEVER turn the political wheel takes in Russia, whether it be the autocracy on top or the masses, the grand dukes or the proletariat, it seems to be the Jew always who gets the worst of it; he is the victim of every untoward circumstance, the grist which every mill grinds, the object on which everyone vents his insensate fury and murderous wrath, the target of the Cossack and the peasant alike. For years the Russian government, under the full and despotic rule of the Czar and his ducal councillors, has discriminated against the Jew in every conceivable way; has circumscribed his places of residence, harassed him with specially unjust and cruel laws, and fettered him in his industrial and commercial pursuits, not forgetting all the while to squeeze the last possible kopeck from him by every device known to its own peculiar system of taxation. Now, after all this, when, for a time, the Russian masses seem to be in the ascendant, it is these who turn the vials of their bitterest wrath upon the Jew, rending him in pieces and subjecting him to such fiendish tortures and horrible inhumanities that the flesh creeps even to read of it. Day after day, in Odessa, in Moscow, and other Russian cities, the massacre of these defenseless people went on—the ruthless, awful slaughter of men, women, and children—until the dead lay in heaps in the Jewish quarters, to be carted away a little later and buried like carrion beasts in trenches outside the towns. According to reliable estimates, over 40,000 Jews perished thus in the recent outburst of popular madness.

These wholesale murders of the Russian Jews at the hands of the Russian populace must go far to alienate the sympathy of an enlightened world from the cause of the Russian revolutionists and shake all faith in the capacity of the Russian people to govern themselves. If, as it sometimes seems, it is only the strong hand of the Russian government, backed by the soldiery and the police, which keeps the Russian masses from flying at the throats of their fellow-countrymen, the Jews, and putting them to death by the wholesale, then it were better, one might say, that the strong hand should be upheld. People who deal thus with the innocent and defenseless of their number and who are capable of such horrible deeds are not fit to be free; they deserve the iron rod of the despot and the tyrant.

But truth and justice compel it to be said that for all these murderous outbreaks against the Jew in Russia the Russian government itself is primarily and directly responsible. It is simply the harvest of the seed it has been sowing for centuries. By its own methods of dealing with its Jewish subjects, its cruel and repressive laws, it has fostered and encouraged the growth of racial animosity. It has taught the Russian masses by its own example that the Jews have no rights which other men are bound to respect. And more than all, by its own course of intolerance and fanaticism in religion and of keeping the people down to the lowest depths of poverty, degradation, and ignorance, it has prepared a fruitful soil for all manner of violent and unreasoning excesses. Anti-Semitism as it manifests itself in Russia, and in other European countries, is only rendered possible by a low state of popular intelligence and public morals. Therefore, the chief blame for these anti-Jewish outbreaks in Russia may be justly shifted back upon the shoulders of the autocracy. These horrors are the direct outcome of their own wretched misrule; they are an indictment not of the Russian people so much as of the Czar himself and his associates in the government.

The true way, therefore, to larger liberty for the Russian Jew and freedom from the rioter and the assassin in the future is not in a continuance of despotism, but through the means of a more enlightened and popular government, which shall lift all the people up to a higher plane of life and thought. With free schools, free speech, a free press, and a free church, such awful scenes as Russia has witnessed during the

past few weeks will no longer be possible. Anti-Semitism cannot flourish and grow strong and virulent in any country where the people rule.

"He Bet on the Races."

RACE-TRACK gambling was responsible for a peculiarly sad case of criminal conduct which came before a New York police court the other day. The case was that of a young Scotchman, employed as a clerk by a Wall Street firm. He was only a little over twenty years of age and had a wife and a little one a few months old. The young man was accused by his employers of "doctoring accounts" and thus covering up thefts amounting to over ten thousand dollars. When confronted with the evidence the guilty man broke down and confessed his crime, declaring with cries and tears that the race-tracks and pool-rooms had been his undoing. "Betting is the devil's own joke," he said, "and I'm a full-sized victim." It came out in the evidence that this wretched dupe of the race-track gamblers had squandered not only his stealings but his salary, and had left his young wife and baby penniless. It is not surprising to be told in the newspaper account that when last seen in his prison cell the young man was crying bitterly.

And yet this melancholy picture of a blighted young life, a ruined home, and a wife and child left in penury is only one of hundreds of its kind which are brought to public view every year as a direct result of race-track gambling. Under the passion excited by this betting mania everything goes down—honor, manhood, love of home, domestic virtue—all swallowed up in the insane desire to make something out of nothing and make it quickly. And here in this Empire State we are not only permitting this curse of race-track gambling to exist openly, but are actually protecting and perpetuating its existence by statute law, surrounding it with all the legal safeguards and special regulations that the best legal minds can devise. The Percy-Gray law and the State racing commission were brought into being for the one specific purpose of securing the practical annulment of the anti-gambling amendment to the State constitution, so far as racing inclosures are concerned, and to permit pool-selling and book-making to go on in these inclosures as before. And it has gone on as before, and so have the thieving, the embezzlements, the defalcations, and other crimes due to the race-tracks gone on as before. For the sake of pandering to the vices of a few rich degenerates, a crowd of painted women and a horde of pimps, professional gamblers, and other criminals, the Percy-Gray law was enacted, and by means of it thousands of boys and young men, like this young Scotchman, are led into crime, disgrace, and ruin. The only thing for New York State to do to dissolve this shameful partnership with organized iniquity is to amend the Percy-Gray law by striking out that clause or section which exempts racing inclosures from the application of the ordinary penalty attached to pool-selling and other forms of gambling. And this amendment cannot be made too quickly for the fair fame of the State. It is intolerable that we should give sanction here by law to a form of vice which has been suppressed in nearly every other State of the Union.

The Public Awakening.

THE ELECTION of Jerome in New York, the triumph of the Reform ticket in Philadelphia, the election of the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in Pennsylvania, and the defeat of the leading Republican boss in Ohio are results of the recent election over which, says Secretary Taft, every honest, open-minded, and self-respecting American citizen, without regard to his party affiliations, has reason to rejoice. The lesson of it all is so patent that he must be, indeed, a fool and blind who cannot read it and gather in its significance. It means that the days of bossism, of party graft, of the insolent dictation of party nominations by a few self-appointed party rulers, of the arrogant assumption of all political authority by a ring of selfish politicians, are numbered, if they are not entirely over. The conscience, the sense of justice, the love of fair play, inherent in the American people, have voiced themselves at last against these iniquities in such unmistakable tones that the dullest and most hardened in political turpitude must hear and heed.

While LESLIE'S WEEKLY has been a steadfast and consistent advocate of Republican doctrines and principles, and proposes to continue in that line, it has not been and never will be a partisan journal in such a narrow sense of that term that it will become the exponent of political grafters. The Republicanism for which it has stood, and for which it will continue to stand, is the Republicanism of Lincoln, Harrison, McKinley, and Roosevelt, and not the alleged Republicanism of men of the type of Quay, Addicks, Israel Durham, and George B. Cox. It believes that the methods adopted by such men for the furtherance of their personal interests and political influence, so far as it has extended in national, State and municipal affairs, have been a dead weight upon the party's progress.

The Republican party was founded upon certain great vital principles; it gained its earlier victories and achieved its most noble and lasting successes as a party which stood pre-eminently for public morality and the enlightened conscience of the American people. Whenever and wherever it has been true to these principles and ideals it has succeeded, because it deserved success. When it has been false to them and played into the hands of corrupt, designing, and low-minded

men, it has laid up wrath for itself and eventual disaster, defeat, and disgrace. The day of reckoning has been long deferred in some instances, but it was sure to come, and now it has arrived. The Republican party has no natural affiliations with bosses, grafters, and pot-house politicians, and has gained nothing, but lost immeasurably, by every alliance it has made with creatures of this stripe. President Roosevelt has disposed of a good many such leeches that had fastened themselves upon the Federal service and sent some of them to the penitentiary. The people have just dealt with others by means of the ballot-box. The riddance is a good one both for the cause of decent government and for the Republican party. It is a purgative process which will leave the party in much better health and condition for future work than it has been for many years. The purgation should proceed until the party has rid itself of all the bosses, big and little, the grafters, and corruptionists still within its ranks. They cannot go too quickly, nor stay too long.

The Plain Truth.

A WHOLLY unwarranted and unjustifiable attack was that made by ex-Senator Wellington, of Maryland, upon Senator Depew, a former colleague at Washington, in a recent speech at a Young Men's Christian Association meeting in Pittsburgh. In the course of an address on finance Mr. Wellington took occasion to declare that the Adams Express messenger, Edward Cunliffe, who stole \$100,000 from his employers, was no worse than Senator Depew, "who took a salary which he did not earn," and said that the latter deserved to be in the penitentiary along with Cunliffe. This is a fair example of the reckless and indiscriminate assaults which it is just now the fashion to make upon men in high places, who happen also to be men of wealth. The alleged offense for which Senator Depew is thus classed as a common criminal was nothing more nor less than the acceptance of a retainer for which a full and adequate return was made. Both the giving and receiving of an annual retainer, as in this case, were in accordance with a common and well-known practice among corporations and large business concerns. To apply the epithet "thief" to Senator Depew for this action was an outrageous and indefensible abuse of language for which the Maryland Senator should be heartily ashamed.

WE ARE sorry to note the names of Senator Malby and Assemblyman Merritt, of the New York Legislature, appearing as in favor of a project for damming the Saranac River and thus flooding a large section of timber land in the Adirondack forest preserve. Without in the least questioning the motives of these two gentlemen, nor of the other persons who have petitioned the State in favor of this proposal, we may add it as our own belief that in granting the request the State would be setting a bad precedent, one which would ultimately work grave injury to the State lands in the Adirondacks. The State cannot guard these lands too jealously, and nothing should be permitted which can directly or indirectly impair their value as a great water-shed for the State and as a popular resort for health and recreation. It was argued in favor of the scheme that it would make possible a great development of industries dependent upon water power in the northern part of the State, and thus be of large material advantage to that section. This is a good argument from a local point of view, but its importance is eclipsed, in our judgment, by considerations of a larger and more far-reaching nature. The preservation of the Adirondack forests is a matter of vital concern to the people of the whole State, and especially to all the cities and towns in the Hudson River valley, including most of all New York City itself, which must ultimately draw its water supply from that region.

IF THE death of Midshipman Branch at the Annapolis Naval Academy as the result of a fist-fight with a classmate serves to make an end of such practices at that institution it will not be, perhaps, too great a sacrifice for so desirable an aim. Yet the bereaved parents of the victim can hardly be expected to take this view of the case. The unfortunate student, it seems, was an only child and an exceptionally bright, manly, and promising young man, a splendid specimen of physical development and greatly beloved by all who knew him. For a young man so equipped and with a career of high promise before him to be suddenly battered to death in a brutal fist-fight was surely a pitiful thing, all the more so because of its utter needlessness. All who were responsible, directly or indirectly, for the taking of this young man's life ought to be dealt with in a fashion that will impress itself upon them for all time. It is a known fact that such personal encounters as that in which Midshipman Branch met his death are common among students at Annapolis and West Point. Fighting is proposed whenever any student takes offense at the words or conduct of another, and prevailing sentiment compels the challenged one to fight or be ostracized. The encounters are arranged according to the regular rules of the prize-ring, with seconds, time-keepers and so on. Between this practice and that of dueling there is little or nothing to choose, and the one should be discountenanced and abolished as completely as the other has been in every civilized land. No institution which permits such brutality under any name is a fit place for young men. The country has no call to support schools for prize-fighting.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IN ORDER to make a railroad signally useful to the community, as well as a successful business proposition, its management, besides being shrewd, must be liberal and farsighted. It has been the pursuit of a policy like this by the leading transportation lines which has resulted in the building up of so many sections of this immense country to a state of high prosperity. Especially has the astonishing development of our extensive Western territory been aided in this way. One of the later examples of this kind is being presented to-day on the North Pacific coast, a part of our national domain which is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. An important factor in effecting this growth has



A. L. CRAIG,
of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, who is building up the Pacific Northwest.

been the activities and methods of that great carrier, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. The work of the general passenger agent of that company, Mr. A. L. Craig, has been particularly fruitful in bringing about the results indicated. Mr. Craig is one of the most wide-awake, able, and energetic railroad officials in the United States. He has made it his special mission to attract settlers to, and to build up, the Pacific Northwest. How well he is succeeding, the hosts of people who are migrating thither convincingly attest. Owing to his genial manners and his square-dealing bent, Mr. Craig is widely esteemed and popular. His friends predict great things for him.

HOW THE late Sir Henry Irving impressed himself on some of the great minds of his day and generation is shown by an anecdote recorded in a reminiscent paper on the famous actor in the current number of the *North American Review*. One evening, so the story goes, Gladstone took Irving with him to the House, put him under the gallery, while he took his own seat on the Treasury Bench: "Suddenly, without apparent reason, he leaped to his feet and delivered an impassioned speech, set off with all the expressive and dramatic gesture for which he was so famous. The House seemed surprised; members looked at one another and murmured, 'What is the old man up to now?' They thought it was some deep political game. But, a week or two later, a friend of Irving's, encountering Mr. Gladstone, mentioned the actor's visit to the House, and Gladstone eagerly inquired, 'What did he think of my speech? I made it for him.'"

THE RECENT reform uprising in Pennsylvania effected one result which has few precedents in the political history of that commonwealth, viz., the election of a Democratic State official. Mr. William H. Berry, the Democrat thus conspicuously honored, besides receiving the support of his own party, was voted for by the Prohibitionists and many independents, and received a majority of nearly 100,000 over his Republican opponent. The causes which led up to this temporary overthrow of



HON. WILLIAM H. BERRY,
Democrat, who swept Republican Pennsylvania this fall.—*Nyeneta*.

the dominant party in Pennsylvania are familiar to all newspaper readers. Among the matters influencing the course of the election were the allegations of abuses in the department which Mr. Berry is to administer. Mr. Berry has promised a thorough investigation of the affairs of the State treasury and to conduct the office with the greatest publicity. Thus if there should be found anything wrong it stands a good chance to be righted. The State treasurer-elect is a man of ability and integrity, and will undoubtedly serve the State efficiently. He has made a record as a reform mayor at Chester, Penn., and this it was which largely prompted his nomination for treasurer. His chances of victory were not regarded as very favorable at the outset, but he made a vigorous and telling campaign, which proved to be remarkably successful, being greatly aided by the Philadelphia reform movement.

MANY STORIES, of a great variety, are being published in these days about John D. Rockefeller, all disclosing the very human side of his nature, and none of them being to his discredit. One of these states that he recently appropriated \$50,000 to build a foundlings' home in Cleveland, remarking when he announced his plan: "I want the world to know that I am an enemy of race suicide." Another item is to the effect that a leading singer declared that Mr. Rockefeller is a lover of music, possesses much musical ability, and could have made a living by music. This is somewhat surprising, but not more so than the statement that Mr. Rockefeller and his family, who have always seemed wedded to the simple life, intend to go actively into society.

SKEPTICAL PERSONS, especially if they are inclined to scoff a bit, will see in the action of the English clergyman, the Rev. G. E. Thorne, who became an actor for a single night recently, merely an indication that the art of advertising is brought to a high state of perfection in England, as well as in America. But loyal friends will declare that the Rev. Mr. Thorne took a legitimate advantage of the chance offered to advance his religious work. Here is what happened:



THE REV. G. E. THORNE,
English clergyman who created a sensation in the rôle of an actor.—*Sketch*.

conducting Sunday services in the Crown Theatre, at Peckham. An enterprising manager had the theatre during the week-day nights for the production of a thrilling melodrama. The manager made a proposition to the parson to appear in a leading rôle, and the latter accepted for one night—with certain reservations. A special part was written in to allow him to address the audience and to sing a hymn, and these things he did. The incident served the double purpose of booming the theatrical performances and the Sunday meetings, and, besides, it opened up an entirely new field for advertisers. It is not of record whether or not the preacher added anything to the artistic presentation of the play; but certainly the most orthodox church member cannot object to the fact that hardened and cynical play-goers were made—for once at least—to listen to hymn-singing and religious exhortation.

THAT DUSKY ex-sovereign, Queen Ranavaloa, of Madagascar, enjoys the somewhat pathetic distinction of being a queen without a throne. When the French took possession of the island she and her husband were treated as prisoners of state and banished to Algiers. Here the prince consort died, and, as the mighty French government would not listen to the grief-stricken widow's appeals, the body found a resting-place in alien soil. This shabby treatment continued, and on two occasions when the Queen visited Paris she was kept under strict surveillance and given an allowance which hardly lifted her above actual poverty. Once, at a semi-official dinner which was grudgingly tendered her, she remarked to a friend: "I am a beggar and a tramp, but one that receives no sympathy. Instead of a throne I am given a dinner, and instead of my people the ridicule of my conquerors." It is pleasant to note that the French government has at last adopted a policy of liberal treatment, and on the occasion of her last visit, which, by the way, she thoroughly enjoyed, the Queen was made happy by the news that her allowance had been increased to 50,000 francs. Queen Ranavaloa is forty-four years old and by no means unattractive. She possesses a distinctly good figure, dresses with much taste, and wears her clothes with distinction. In 1903, during her exile, the ex-Queen was entertained at the chateau of the great singer, Mme. Calvé, and they became fast friends.



QUEEN RANAVALO,
Madagascar's sovereign, who is "without a throne."—*The Sketch*.

A BEAUTIFUL memorial to a noble woman will be maintained henceforth in the little city of Pasadena, California, the home of the late Helen Peabody, founder of the Western college for women at Oxford, Ohio. Miss Peabody, who died recently, provided in her will that her Pasadena residence, one of the loveliest in that lovely town, should be used henceforth as "a resting-place for weary Christians, either from the home or foreign field, and is to be called The House of Rest." For its maintenance, about \$8,000 has been set aside. Miss Peabody willed all her other property for the advancement of missions under the Presbyterian Church.

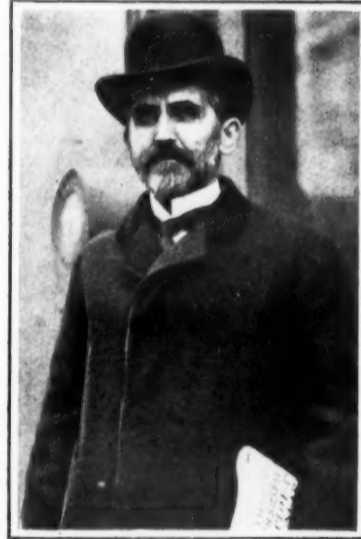
THE SUGGESTION that the "Jerome method"—independent nomination and direct appeal to the voters, without the intervention of conventions or party leaders—may yet become a feature of our politics has some support in the fact that it was successfully tried in Boston as well as in New York. Mr. John B. Moran was elected district attorney at the "Hub" under much the same general conditions as those which prevailed in the metropolis, though there were interesting points of contrast between his and Mr. Jerome's canvass. While Mr. Jerome had at first no party backing, he was soon indorsed by the Republicans, and nearly all the newspapers advocated his cause. Mr. Moran had to fight the united opposition of the press and a fusion of the leading parties. Mr. Jerome had a term of efficiency as the people's servant to point to, while Mr. Moran, a lawyer, had never held office. But the Boston candidate had one important advantage—he could attack the incumbent of the place and vigorously expose his shortcomings. His success in convincing the people that the office he aspired to had been tainted with "graft" gave him the victory. He had but little money and only a small following at the outset, but he was absolutely confident of election, and he made a whirlwind campaign under the banner of reform. Physically Mr. Moran is a small man, but his ability is great, his moral purpose firm, and he promises to make things lively for the criminal classes.



JOHN B. MORAN,
The independent who was elected district attorney at Boston against great odds.—*Chickering*.

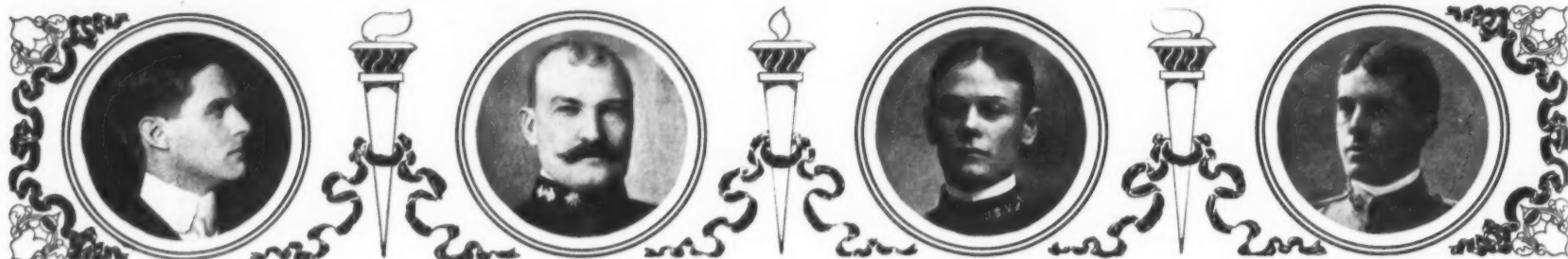
SINCE THE happy ending of the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan, America and Americans have been in high favor at the court of the Czar. It is said that even the selection of the first Russian minister to Japan after the war was made as a compliment to this country. The new incumbent of that office, George Bakhmetieff, owes his appointment to the fact that his wife is an American. Mrs. Bakhmetieff, daughter of General Edward F. Beale, of California, first met her husband while he was Russian secretary of legation at Washington. She married him in Vienna while her father was American minister to Austria. When M. Bakhmetieff was Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia, Bulgaria, he and his wife were active in securing the release of Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary who was abducted by bandits.

ONE OF THE sensational results of the recent elections was the choosing by the voters of Ohio, for the first time in many years, of a Democrat for Governor. The Governor-elect, Hon. John M. Pattison, is a man of the home and a strict Methodist, and he says he will govern for the good of the people, irrespective of party. So firmly fixed is he in his religious principles that he has prohibited the customary dancing and serving of wine at the coming inaugural reception. The Pattison family, living at Milford, O., some twenty miles from Cincinnati, in a beautiful country home, "Prowmont," consists of the newly-chosen Governor and his wife, two daughters, and John Williams Pattison, the only son, a young man just out of college. Every Sunday, when the family is at "Prowmont," every member is seen in the family pew at the Milford Methodist Church. Governor-elect Pattison was called during the campaign the "farmer candidate for Governor"; but he is the head of a leading insurance company of the State, and only superintends the work on his fifty-two acre farm at Milford. This is a natural park overlooking the city. It is a home for pets and a paradise for game. Tame squirrels chatter in a beautiful beech grove, tiny Shetland ponies live lives of ease in clover, and even the birds are on good terms with the inmates of "Prowmont."



HON. JOHN M. PATTISON,
Governor-elect of Ohio, who will not have dancing or wine at his inaugural.—*Schmidt*.

BRILLIANT YOUNG OFFICERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE



LIEUT. ULYSSES S. GRANT, 3D,
United States Army.
Marceau.

LIEUT.-COM. ALBERT E. KEY,
United States Navy.
Clinedinst.

CAPTAIN GUY V. HENRY,
United States Army.
Woodward.

CAPTAIN FITZHUGH LEE,
United States Army.
Taber.

ONE OF THE pleasantest places to which a young army or navy officer can be detailed is that of aid to the President at the White House during the social season. The duties of these aids are purely social, but owing to the multitude of visitors and the many functions at the executive mansion, there are busy times when they find their posts are no sinecures. For the coming season the President's aids will be five in number, each the son of a man whom history honors. The favored quintette comprises Captain Guy V. Henry, Captain Fitzhugh Lee, Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, and Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan, all of the army, and Lieutenant-Commander Albert E. Key, of the navy.

Captain Henry is the son of the late General Guy V. Henry and a grandson of Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States under Monroe. He was born in the early 'seventies at Red Cloud Indian Agency, Neb., then surrounded by 2,000 hostile Indians. He was graduated from West Point in 1898, and served during the Spanish-American War as aide-de-camp to General Henry. In 1899, while second lieutenant, United States Cavalry, he was appointed major of United States Volunteers, being the youngest major

in the army, and saw two years of active service in the Philippines. In 1901 he returned to the United States as first lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry. In 1904 he went back to the Philippines as captain in the Twelfth Cavalry. Captain Lee is a son of General Fitzhugh Lee, a great-grandson of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, of the Revolution, a grandson of Commodore Sydney Smith Lee, who was a brother of General Robert E. Lee, the famous Confederate commander. The captain received his first commission in 1898, after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and served as aid on the staffs of General Lee and General Francis V. Greene in Cuba. He participated in the ceremonies connected with the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish army and raised the American flag over Cabanas fortress at Havana. Later he for three years commanded a cavalry troop in the Philippines, taking part in numerous engagements. Promoted to first lieutenant, he joined the Twelfth Cavalry in Texas and accompanied it to the Philippines, where he served for three years longer. Returning with this regiment, he was given a captaincy in the Seventh Cavalry, now in the Philippines. Lieutenant Grant is a grandson of the late General U. S. Grant, and a son of General F.

D. Grant, now in command, at Governor's Island, New York, of the Department of the East. He was graduated with high honors at West Point in the class of 1903. During his stay at the military academy he was successively first corporal, sergeant-major, and adjutant of the cadet corps. After graduation he rendered fine service in the Philippines. Afterward he was stationed at Washington (D. C.) Barracks as adjutant of the battalion of engineers, and took a course of study in the school of application there for engineers. Lieutenant-Commander Key was graduated from the naval academy in 1882, and during the war with Spain was executive officer of the scout-ship *Yale*. After the Spanish war he was naval *attaché* at Tokio and Peking for three years, and for three and a half years he was with the Asiatic fleet as executive officer of different war-ships. Recently he was detailed for duty with the general board. The lieutenant-commander was born in Tennessee. He is a son of the late Federal Judge Key, who was formerly United States Senator, and later Postmaster-General under President Hayes. Lieutenant Sheridan is a son of the late General Sheridan, the Civil War hero, and he is connected with the Fifth Cavalry stationed in the far West.

HOW SHOPLIFTERS PLUNDER NEW YORK'S BIG STORES

FIVE HUNDRED thousand dollars' worth of goods stolen from New York stores every year is the record maintained by professional shoplifters, professional kleptomaniacs of aristocratic birth, and persons who take things because they are in sore need. Five hundred thousand dollars is a large sum, and it takes a great many articles of the proportion and weight which can be easily concealed and carried away by apparently innocent shoppers to make up the amount. It would seem that with the experience of years past, the merchants and their corps of well-trained detectives would find a means of lessening the record somewhat, but, despite all precautions, goods continue to disappear in a mysterious fashion, and the cashiers are obliged to figure a regular amount each year in the profit-and-loss column to plain thievery. During the holiday shopping rush the amount of goods taken, and also the number of persons detected in stealing, are doubled.

An amusing, and what proved to be a very unwise, account of shoplifting was published last year in one of the large New York daily papers. To illustrate the article a photograph of the chief detective in a certain department-store was published—a bit of thoughtlessness which proved meat to the professional shoplifters, who employ every known method of trying to discover just what the store detectives look like. The fact that an outsider, who had read the article, entered the store one day and immediately singled out the chief, caused much chagrin to the erring Sherlock, who forthwith shaved his imposing and cherished mustache in order to counteract easy identification by would-be shoplifters. In the effort to "spot" the detectives in a store where they desire to operate, women have time and again claimed the loss of a purse or other valuables, saying that while at a certain counter they had been taken. This ruse generally calls the attention of several detectives, and the woman takes a mental photograph of each before she is through fussing. The detectives know, it is comparatively easy to keep out of their way while looking about to see what is worth taking and what not.

Not all of the lifters are women. An occasional man finds the temptation to get something for nothing too strong to resist, but he generally goes in for a more valuable line than a bolt of ribbon or a feather boa. He takes to the jewelry departments, the cloaks and suits and furs, and he prefers to work with a woman confederate. A fashionably attired man, a typical Southern colonel in appearance, in company with a fussy, airy creature all frills and furbelows, together with a haughty manner, calculated to awe a suspecting detective unless he has positive proof; a couple of young women dressed as school-girls and carrying books, etc., a dapper young fellow and a fashionable woman are characteristic types of shoplifters who make a profession of their work. The majority of them are well groomed, fashionably garbed, and genteel looking, and therein lies their safeguard. Every year the Merchants' Association, which in New York is composed of the managers of twenty-one of the largest retail stores, proposes to use harsh methods in stamping out the shoplifting nuisance. It determines to prosecute every case to the fullest extent of the law, but when the cases really come up many of them incriminate persons whom the merchants can-

By Harriet Quimby

not afford to expose, and others present special pleas for leniency which cannot be overlooked.

Lawyer Mark Alter, who has defended over five hundred cases, says: "If I could give the real names of the five hundred women whom I have defended on the charge of shoplifting it would make a sensation that would startle New York. One was the wife of a supreme court judge, another a near relative of an ambassador to a foreign country. One well-known society woman had several hundred dollars in her pocket-book when she was arrested for stealing a trinket worth a few dollars. Out of four thousand arrests every year only about seven hundred ever get into the courts, and of this number not more than fifty are convicted."

Only a few weeks ago the daily papers published an account of a Philadelphia shoplifter who furnished from her satchel, which she carried with her, four hundred dollars cash bail. The store detectives saw the woman, who was expensively dressed, take a Persian-lamb coat, valued at two hundred and seventy-five dollars, from a rack, fling it carelessly across her arm, and leave the store. When she was brought back she resorted to tears and claimed that she could not tell why she had stolen the coat, as she had plenty of money with which to pay for it. Many women present the plea of an unseen and supernatural force which impels them to steal. Some of the women regret the crime sincerely the instant after it has been committed, and they either return the goods as stealthily as these had been taken or they return them by messenger or mail. These are the exceptional cases, however. The great majority, encouraged by the first success, take more and more until some day they come to grief.

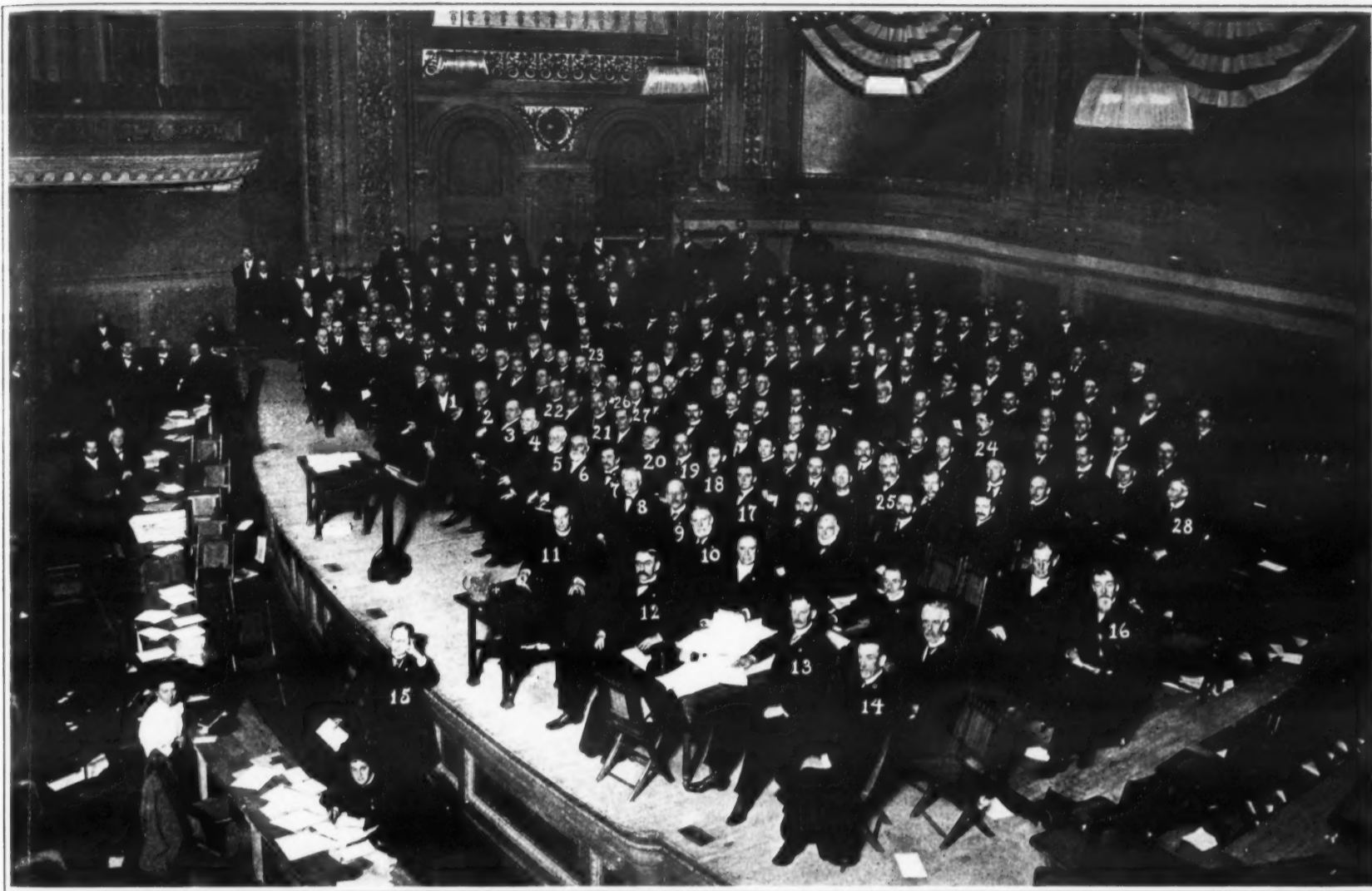
The methods of taking goods are numerous and some are unique. Each year develops something original, and it takes a very sharp-eyed sleuth to keep track of them all. The muff serves for small articles, such as bolts of ribbon, dainty laces, a bottle of perfume, or a pair of gloves; but a muff is very amateurish, and not spacious enough to carry anything worth while. The professional prefers the regulation shoplifter's pockets, which, if detected, are sure to make trouble; for a woman with such pockets in her clothes cannot plead that it is her first offense, and "that she will simply die if her husband learns of her disgrace," a bit of acting which, if accompanied by tears and the woman looks well when she weeps, will favorably incline any store superintendent in her favor if it is her first offense and if it is petty thievery. The satchel with a false bottom, which opens with a spring and ingulfs everything which it may have been carelessly set down upon, is also a favorite scheme of the professional lifter. For instance, a woman looks at gloves, is not easily suited, but finally decides to have a pair tried on, and still calls to see more until the counter is pretty well filled with packages of six pairs each. Suddenly she wants her kerchief, which is in her satchel. She brings up the bag, sets it down upon the counter before the clerk, and while she rummages for her handkerchief she reaches through the bottom of the satchel, which has been re-

leased by a spring, and gathers in the packages of gloves beneath. It is done so quickly and adroitly that when the satchel is once again on the floor the saleswoman goes unsuspectingly on fitting the other glove.

The seam pocket in the skirt is another scheme always more or less popular with professionals. To operate this method, the woman edges up to a crowded counter of, perhaps, silks. By making a purchase of a yard or two she is enabled to stand and elbow her way until an entire bolt of silk is on the floor. If she is clever and used to the business she will stand close enough and in such a way that the silk will fall into the pocket, which opens generally at the top of a flounce and is held firm by elastic bands. If this has been successful she waits until her purchase has been wrapped, and then walks leisurely from the store—leisurely, because she cannot walk any other way with a bolt of heavy silk impeding her progress. If, while at the counter, she feels the eye of Sherlock upon her, she pulls a string which opens the pocket at the bottom of the skirt, and in an instant the silk is on the floor under her feet, and to accuse her of trying to take it would probably give grounds for a suit for damages against the store. The detectives must be pretty sure before they accost any one, because one or two wrong accusations do a deal of harm.

Shoplifters are never accused while they are in a store; the detectives follow them to the sidewalk and sometimes half a block down the street, to make sure of their intention, before they ask them to account for the goods which they have taken. The suspects are taken directly to the office of the superintendent, where they are questioned closely. If it is decided to let them go without further prosecution the accused is required to sign an agreement releasing the store from all liabilities from damage suits, a precaution necessary because of the many persons who from time to time have made a point of appearing guilty without being really so, and, when accused, have made trouble for the proprietors.

The millinery departments of the big stores have their special detectives, and although it seems impossible that a woman could walk off with a hat without being detected, it is nevertheless a very ordinary method of shoplifting. Hat-lifters always work in pairs. Two women stroll in at the busiest hour. They take off their hats and proceed to try on some of the expensive creations. Gradually the old hat of one becomes hidden under a pile of new ones, and while the saleswoman is busy getting others, one of the women who has been admiring herself in the new hat simply walks out of the store with it on. If the detective is not on the watch she succeeds in getting away. Her confederate is still blissfully trying on hats, and if she should be questioned regarding the disappearing woman and hat she disclaims all knowledge of her, saying that they had met for the first time at the store and had become talkative over the various styles. As nothing can be proved to the contrary, the detectives are obliged to accept her story with as good grace as possible, knowing, as they do, despite her guileless manner, that she has helped get away with a thirty-dollar hat, and is very likely chuckling in her sleeve at their helplessness. Cloaks are taken in the



PROMOTERS OF UNITY IN A DIVIDED CHRISTENDOM.

DELEGATES TO THE RECENT GREAT INTER-CHURCH CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK WHICH SHAPED A PLAN FOR THE CO-OPERATION OF THE EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1. Rev. Dr. Foote, Brooklyn (Presbyterian). 2. Bishop W. F. Andrews, Little Rock, Ark. 3. Bishop Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo. (Methodist Episcopal South). 4. Bishop Goodsell, Brookline, Mass. (Methodist Episcopal). 5. Bishop Whitaker, Philadelphia (Protestant Episcopal). 6. Dr. W. H. Roberts, Philadelphia, chairman (Presbyterian). 7. Dr. Moffatt, president of Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. 8. Dr. Elias B. Sanford, New York, Secretary. 9. Dr. John B. Calvert, New York (Baptist). 10. Dr. J. H. Garrison, St. Louis, Mo. (Christian Missionary). 11. Dr. F. M. North, New York, vice-chairman (Methodist Episcopal). 12. Dr. Asher Anderson, Boston (Congregationalist). 13. Rev. Dr. William B. Noble, Los Angeles, Cal. 14. Dr. E. H. Pearce, Danville, Ky. (Methodist Episcopal South). 15. Rev. Claudius B. Spencer, Kansas City, Mo. 16. Rev. Dr. F. T. Tagg, Baltimore. 17. Rev. J. Wallace McMullen, New York (Methodist). 18. Rev. Dr. M. W. Leibert, New York (Moravian). 19. Rev. Dr. R. D. Lord, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Baptist). 20. Dr. H. C. McCook, Philadelphia. 21. Bishop J. S. Mills, Annapolis, Penn. (United Brethren). 22. Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nicholls, St. Louis, Mo. (Presbyterian). 23. J. Willis Baer, New York, secretary of Board of Home Missions. 24. Dr. John Bancroft Devins, New York Observer. 25. Bishop Galloway, Jackson, Miss. (Methodist Episcopal South). 26. Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, American Tract Society, New York. 27. Rev. Dr. F. E. Shearer, stated clerk of New York Presbytery. 28. Rev. M. E. Dwight, New York.—Photographed by Jessie Tarbox Beals.

same way, and also furs. It is comparatively easy to pick up a muff, thrust one's hands into it, and walk out. During the holiday season over two-thirds of the shoplifters arrested are out-of-towners, who come in from the little suburban cities and are impressed with the magnificent display of finery, which is far out of their reach, except in one way—that of taking the articles and risking the consequences.

The detective forces of the large stores are about equally divided between men and women. They are dressed as customers and mingle constantly with the shoppers, making purchases when it is necessary. They seldom wear the same clothes two days in succession, but adopt various disguises in order to mislead the professional shoplifters who try to recognize them. Very often they are unknown to even the clerks.

A Statue of His Satanic Majesty.

HERMAN MENZ, of Detroit, Mich., has erected a monument, on top of which he has put a gargoyle, better known as a devil, to show his non-religious conceptions of life, present and future, to his neighbors, many of whom take it as an insult and threaten him with the law and the statue with destruction. The thing that jars the most is the inscription:

Homo non est Creatio
Sed Evolutio;
Deus non Fecit Hominem,
Sed Homo Fecit Deos.

Translated into English, this reads: "Man is not a creation, but an evolution. God did not make man, but man did make the gods." The boys in the neighborhood have made life miserable for the old German philosopher, smearing the base of the statue with dirt and throwing stones at the small, grinning devil, with its little red-white-and-blue tie. "The tie shows it's an American devil," the old man says. Menz is a believer in the Darwinian theory and a non-believer in the Bible. He has lived in Detroit for fifteen years, following the trade of a stone mason. He is considered a kind-hearted old man, who is always willing to do a good turn for a neighbor.

A Railroad's Seventy Years of Progress.

SEVENTY YEARS is a long period in the industrial life of a country. In our own great land it encompasses progress and development of such astounding proportions as almost to defy belief. In this country's ceaseless march toward the stars the railroads have played a conspicuous part. These great highways, always in touch with the frontier, blazed the way for progress. Away back in November, 1835, a little ceremony was observed at Deposit, N. Y., which was destined to become historic. On that occasion ground was broken for the Erie Railroad, then formally christened "The New York and Erie Railroad." Recently a monument, erected to commemorate this early-day event, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, addresses being made by Lieutenant-Governor M. Linn Bruce, of New York, John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, Assemblyman J. B. Rogers, of Binghamton, and others.

The great stone bears upon its broad face a bronze plate cast by Tiffany, which reads:

"Here, on the morning of November 7th, 1835, ground was broken for the construction of the Erie Railroad, designed to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Great Lakes. Its completion to Lake Erie was publicly celebrated in the city of New York and along the route to Dunkirk, May 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1851."

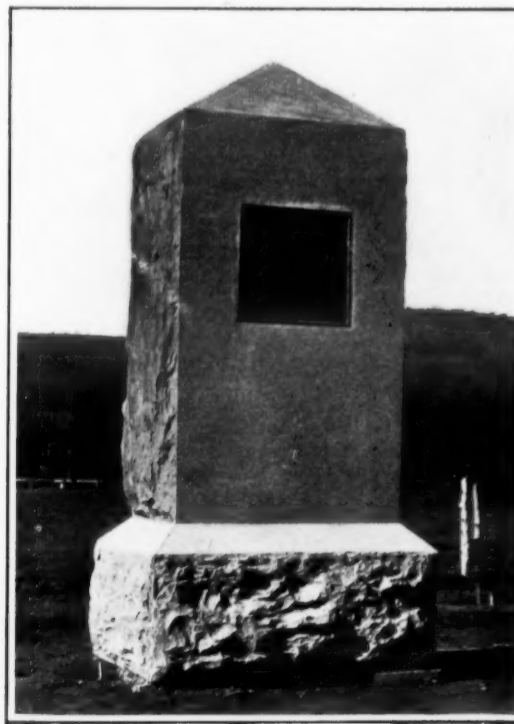
Seventy years ago the valley of the upper Delaware River was little more than a wilderness. At sunrise on the morning when the initial ceremonies were held, at the exact point where the monument has been placed, there were present some thirty per-

sons, among them being President King, first official head of the Erie, and his executive staff. President King, in his address, said: "What now appears a beautiful meadow will, in a few years, present a different aspect—a track of rails, with cars passing and repassing, loaded with merchandise and the products of the country. The freight will amount to about two hundred thousand tons within a few years." The Erie Railroad last year transported 29,835,105 tons of freight, so President King did not exaggerate. When he had finished talking he shoveled a wheelbarrow full of dirt and Mr. Ruggles trundled it away. Each one present went through the same routine, and quite an excavation was made. Years later, when the first through train was put on, President Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster were passengers on it and made addresses at Deposit.



FIRST MONUMENT IN THE WORLD TO SATAN. CURIOUS STATUE OF THE "PRINCE OF DARKNESS," ERECTED IN DETROIT, MICH., BY AN OLD INFIDEL, TO THE GREAT INDIGNATION OF HIS PIOUS NEIGHBORS.

Photographed by George Adams.



HISTORIC RAILROAD EVENT COMMEMORATED. RECENTLY-DEDICATED MONUMENT AT DEPOSIT, N. Y., MARKING THE SPOT WHERE GROUND WAS FIRST BROKEN, SEVENTY YEARS AGO, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ERIE RAILWAY SYSTEM.



Half a Century of Advertising

By G. Wilson

TO HAVE something to sell is not enough; the public must be informed of the fact. The dissemination of such information is advertising. With its semi-centennial issue *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* will close a half-century of dissemination of information relating to things for sale. This golden anniversary number, then, will complete a fifty-year unbroken record as selling agent for those who had something to sell and who advertised the fact.

In ten million lines of advertising this paper has informed the ever-wanting, ever-reading, ever-buying

public of the nature of the nation's wares for sale. For the spread of such knowledge advertisers paid the *WEEKLY* about eight million dollars—a paltry sum compared with the millions that *LESLIE'S* readers in the same time paid to *LESLIE'S* advertisers in the purchase of articles offered in 50,000 *LESLIE'S* advertising columns. The advertisements in this *WEEKLY* during the fifty years of its existence would make 800 sixteen-page numbers of the paper. This means—as more than 2,600 numbers of the paper have been issued—that one-third of all the space in all the issues of the *WEEKLY* was bought by advertisers.

Advertising is a trade necessity, just as food and shoes and roofs are a personal necessity. That's what *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* has taught the man with something to sell. This journal brought together sellers and buyers. It became the selling agency of hundreds of businesses, the advance agent of thousands of drummers. Once the middleman was the czar of trade. To-day the manufacturer is no longer the serf of the middleman. The producer and the consumer now do business direct. Two or three profits are thus saved to the man who eats or wears or uses up the products of the factories. These changes have been accomplished through the agency of advertising.

An advertisement enables the manufacturer, say, of a shoe, to reach the wearer of that shoe. The printing-press puts the maker in direct touch with the people. The non-advertiser to-day cannot compete with the advertiser. The manufacturer or merchant cannot afford not to talk to the public. In this forward march of trade *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* was one of the principal engines of progress. The rise of the illustrated weekly as an advertising medium has been helped by the spirit of trade, by commercial enterprise. The man with something to sell sees in the weekly a midway-counter between the daily and the monthly for the display of his goods. The seal of the people's approval of a weekly is their dollar patronage of the advertiser. Let us see why *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* in particular has been for fifty years a favorite with advertisers—why preferred to daily papers and monthly magazines.

The dailies give the news of one day. When the day's news has been read the daily is scattered to the four winds. The daily costs usually only one cent—away with it to the trash heap. Enters then the seven-day paper with the important news of seven days. The weekly costs ten cents. The reader hesitates twice before he casts out that for which he paid a tenth of a dollar. So the ten-cent weekly is preserved. The reader keeps it for the sake of the pictures, if for nothing else. The illustrated weekly seems to the buyer too good to throw away. Some one else may enjoy reading it. So he mails it to an absent member of the family in another State, perhaps to one in our island possessions. Meantime, public libraries file it carefully. It lies on a hotel table, or a club table—at a Young Men's Christian Association room, for example—seven days at least, often a whole month or more. Every member of the home circle reads it. Thus it is fair to assert that each copy of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* is read by ten persons, and that an edition of 100,000 copies (the present circulation) is read by at least 1,000,000 persons, and that its existence is stretched into seven weeks, often seven months.

The public wants, it reads, it buys. A million members of that wanting public read *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* for information as to how and where they can buy the best on the most advantageous terms. And so advertisers themselves recognize the fact that this *WEEKLY*, considering the returns, offers the cheapest form of advertising. All of which should be qualified by these statements: That for the local advertiser, the one who can sell only to people in his one city, the natural medium is the daily paper; but that for the general advertiser, the one who has something to sell to all the people of the whole country, the weekly and the monthly are the best media; that the monthly magazines, however, are few whose circulation attracts the advertiser; and that, hence and finally, the seven-day paper, having a circulation far in excess of that of the average monthly, and reaching out into the national market as the daily does not and cannot—the seven-day paper becomes the natural medium for the general advertiser. Otherwise, would the general advertisers of the country have stuck for fifty years closer than brothers to the paper that bore the name of Frank Leslie?

Who, exactly, was Frank Leslie? ask many of this generation. The mite of humanity born in England in 1821 was christened Henry Carter. At twenty years of age Henry Carter was an artist on the staff of the *Illustrated London News*, his pictures being signed Frank Leslie. When twenty-seven years old he came to America, changed his name by legal process to Frank Leslie, and made his start as a printer with a total capital of \$1,000. In 1855 he founded *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. Eleven years later his annual receipts from his eleven periodicals (which by that time he had established) amounted to \$1,000,000. He conducted all his journals in person; he never had a partner. He was at once artist, engraver, and printer, the first to bring to perfection the art of printing woodcuts by steam-power in America.

Came the day when Frank Leslie called his wife to his bedside—January 10th, 1880—when *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* was just twenty-five years old. It was his death-bed. The wife who knelt to hear his last word was born Miriam Folline, of a French Creole family of New Orleans, in 1851. She was thirty years the junior of the dying man, who gave her this verbal last will and testament: "Go to my office, sit in my place, and do my work until my debts are paid." And only the other day Mrs. Leslie wrote me: "The proudest moment of my life was that in which I carried to my home, in a little satchel, the vouchers proving that the name of Frank Leslie was freed from every obligation." Personally managing her late husband's business, Mrs. Leslie put it on a paying basis and then sold out—that man might maintain for *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* the supremacy that a woman established.

And yet—how account for the popular demand for the weekly paper? Why does the public want a weekly sandwiched in between hundreds of dailies and a score of monthlies? Why do readers of the better class think no home complete, no journey satisfactory, unless they possess an illustrated weekly? One reason is found in the increasing demand for more accurate information. It was not to be supposed that so shrewd a people as the Americans would continue to tolerate the haste and inaccuracy which mar the brilliancy of latter-day daily papers. The weekly is not made in a minute. It has time to be accurate. It can wait for carefully prepared articles written by men who have gone below the surface for facts.

Another thing that helps to account for the support of the weekly by readers is the modern demand for the best news pictures, for the actual in photographs, and for the artistic in drawings. In this respect—pictures—American weeklies lead the world. One more reason for the success of the weekly is the improved public taste. That there is a demand for the higher and better in periodical reading matter is shown in the fact that 100,000 persons pay ten cents a week for *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, not to speak of all the money spent for other high-class journals.

The picture opportunities of the Civil War laid the corner-stone of the prestige of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. The Spanish-American War added the superstructure of present-day success of the paper. During the Rebellion the people bought the *WEEKLY*, perceiving that thus they could read as they ran—"all about the war—in pictures." To-day people buy this *WEEKLY* because therein they can see, in pictures, the celebrities, the places, and happenings that figure in the drama of the news, together with an understanding of the deeper significance of the world-drama as set forth in the reading matter. With illustrated news came illustrated advertisements. And if any one weekly has helped to popularize the illustrated advertisement it is *LESLIE'S*.

The printing-press, as I have said, put the manufacturer and the merchant in touch with the people. Let us understand what the presses of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* have done in bringing seller and buyer closer together. That is, what have mere mechanics done in this direction? This *WEEKLY* was the pioneer illustrated paper in this country. It has ever been foremost in introducing improvements in pictorial journalism. Two days were required to print the edition of the first issue of the paper—about six thousand copies. On the *LESLIE'S* presses of to-day that first copy will be reproduced as a supplement with the anniversary number; and each six thousand copies of that first copy of the *WEEKLY* required only half an hour to print, cut, stitch, and fold ready for the reader. A normal issue of this *WEEKLY* to-day—say, twenty-four pages—is printed, cut, stitched, and folded, by the Charles Schweinler Press establishment, on presses that do a hundred times the work of the printing-press of fifty years ago.

The buying spirit on the part of the public has long been nurtured by *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. How? By the exercise, on the part of the makers of the paper, of as much care in the presentation of advertisements as in the presentation of news. No wonder, then, that advertising in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* to-day exceeds in amount and value all the advertising in the fourteen *Leslie* publications all together a quarter of a century ago, when the present advertising manager, Mr. W. L. Miller, first entered the employ of the house of Leslie! Mr. Miller's connection with the *WEEKLY* began in the days when Mrs. Leslie was sitting in her departed husband's chair doing his work. In that

incipient stage of his allegiance to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* Mr. Miller earned \$3 a week. Now, on the golden anniversary of the paper, Mr. Miller is the head of its advertising department, is one of the foremost of the country's advertising experts, and has the confidence of the general advertisers of America to the extent that they have allotted to the paper he represents a liberal proportion of their appropriation of \$100,000,000 for 1906.

That nine-figure appropriation for next year is a far cry from the six-figure advertising stipend allowed by advertisers in the old days when Laura Keane was advertising in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, along with Wallack's Theatre and Niblo's Garden and the "Black Crook." Those were curious ads., those of 1855. In the early 'sixties the advertising columns of this paper show still more curious announcements. There was the "Kentucky State Lottery" and the "Missouri State Lottery," both "chartered for educational purposes, first prize \$50,000," not to speak of the "Royal Havana Lottery, Conducted by the Spanish Government," this advertisement appearing in *LESLIE'S* in the days when this *WEEKLY* was picturing the stirring acts of the Franco-Prussian War.

No great display "ads." of consequence are found in this journal until 1860, when Barnum's American Museum advertised "The First and Only Real Hippopotamus, or River Horse, Ever Seen in America." Followed then queer displays of Madame Demorest's Fashions, and of "Solid Steel Collars and Cuffs—\$2 each." Then came the year when the whole country was talking of the kidnapping of Charley Ross. At that time this interesting display advertisement appeared in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*: "Agents Wanted for 'The Father's Story of Charley Ross,' by Christian K. Ross. Sales Unprecedented." After that I see Buffalo Bill in these advertising pages, and "Pratt's Astral Oil," typifying the days when Standard Oil was not in being, and hence when it was necessary to advertise oil. In 1876 began the era of better paper, clearer printing, and illustrated advertising, with "Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush" among the first of the full-page picture advertisements in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

And now, what are the articles that this *WEEKLY*, during the last fifty years, introduced and helped to carry along to such success that they are still advertised to-day? What are the names of the old-time and long-time *LESLIE'S* advertisers who advertise in this *WEEKLY* sometimes now as sometimes then? With the outbreak of the Rebellion, Smith & Wesson in these pages advertised "our seven-shooter." Right after the war I find Gorham Manufacturing Co., and Meriden Britannia Co., and not much later the Pope Manufacturing Co., first with a "Pocket Cigarette Roller," and later with the Columbia Bicycle. As for proprietary articles, Sozodont began appearing in this paper 'way back in 1865, perhaps before; and so also did Humphrey's Specifics, and Radway's Ready Relief, and Hostetter's Bitters. As far back as 1869 I see Sapolio and Lea & Perrins's Worcestershire Sauce; and twenty-five years ago in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* I see Angostura Bitters, Carter's Little Liver Pills, Lydia Pinkham, Williams' (Yankee) Shaving Soap, and likewise Colgate's wares. In those days, too, bankers and brokers used this *WEEKLY* as they do to-day; in the 'seventies appear Henry Clews & Co., Phelps Dodge & Co., Fisk & Hatch, and George Opdyke & Co., not to mention the New York Life Insurance Company.

Then there were old *LESLIE'S* advertisers with drinkables and eatables for sale. Heidsieck Champagne, for example, had display advertisements in this paper over forty-five years ago, and twenty-five years ago I find Hornby's Oats (H-O), and Walter Baker & Co.'s Chocolate and Cocoa. In the realm of clothing the Gunthers were advertising their furs in this paper in the issue picturing the surrender of Robert E. Lee; and a quarter of a century ago this paper was spreading the fame of Brokaw Bros.' Ready-made Clothing, and of Nicoll the Tailor, and of Keep's Shirts, while in the Christmas number of twenty years ago was advertised the three-dollar shoe of the Douglas who is now Governor of Massachusetts.

Art and literature have had their announcements in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* from the very start. In the first year of the paper's existence, in the issue of July 12th, 1856, Goupil & Co., art dealers, advertised. Then followed, in those earliest days, the "ads." of such well-known book publishers as D. Appleton & Co. and G. P. Putnam & Sons, in 1867; E. P. Dutton & Co. and Oliver Ditson & Co., the music publishers, in 1869; and George P. Rowell & Co., the advertising agents, in 1870. Piano and organ makers seem always to have found *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* a good business friend. For, in the issue telling of the first battle of Bull Run, I read about the pianos of Chickering and Knabe; in the issue describing Gettysburg are advertised Steinway pianos, Arion pianos, Weber pianos, and Waters pianos; while in the issue picturing the



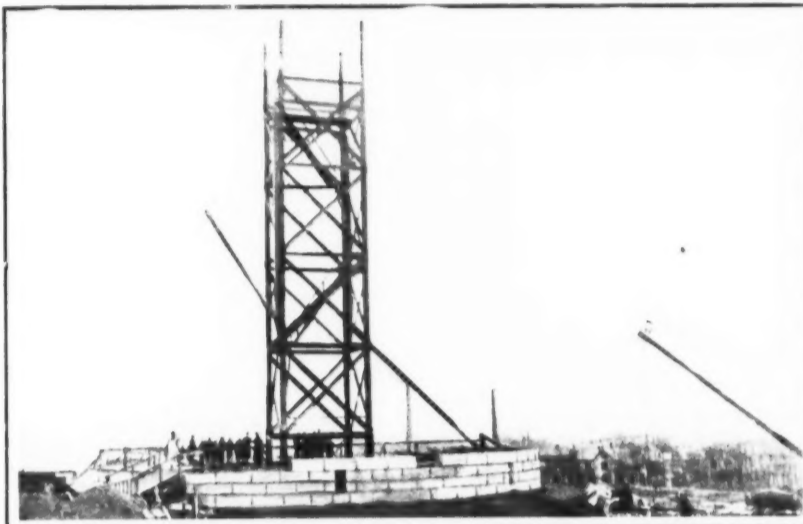
Continued on page 540.



PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG SALUTING THE AMERICAN COLORS AT WEST POINT. 1. PRINCE LOUIS. 2. GENERAL MILLS, UNITED STATES ARMY.—George H. Heydenreich, New Jersey.



IMMENSE PILE OF WHEAT—75,000 BUSHELS—THE OVERFLOW OF THE ELEVATORS AT HURD, N. D., WAITING FOR CARS TO CARRY IT AWAY.—R. H. Mitchell, Minnesota.



RAPID PROGRESS OF THE MCKINLEY MONUMENT AT CANTON, O., THE CORNER-STONE OF WHICH WAS RECENTLY LAID.
Fred W. Meyer, Ohio.



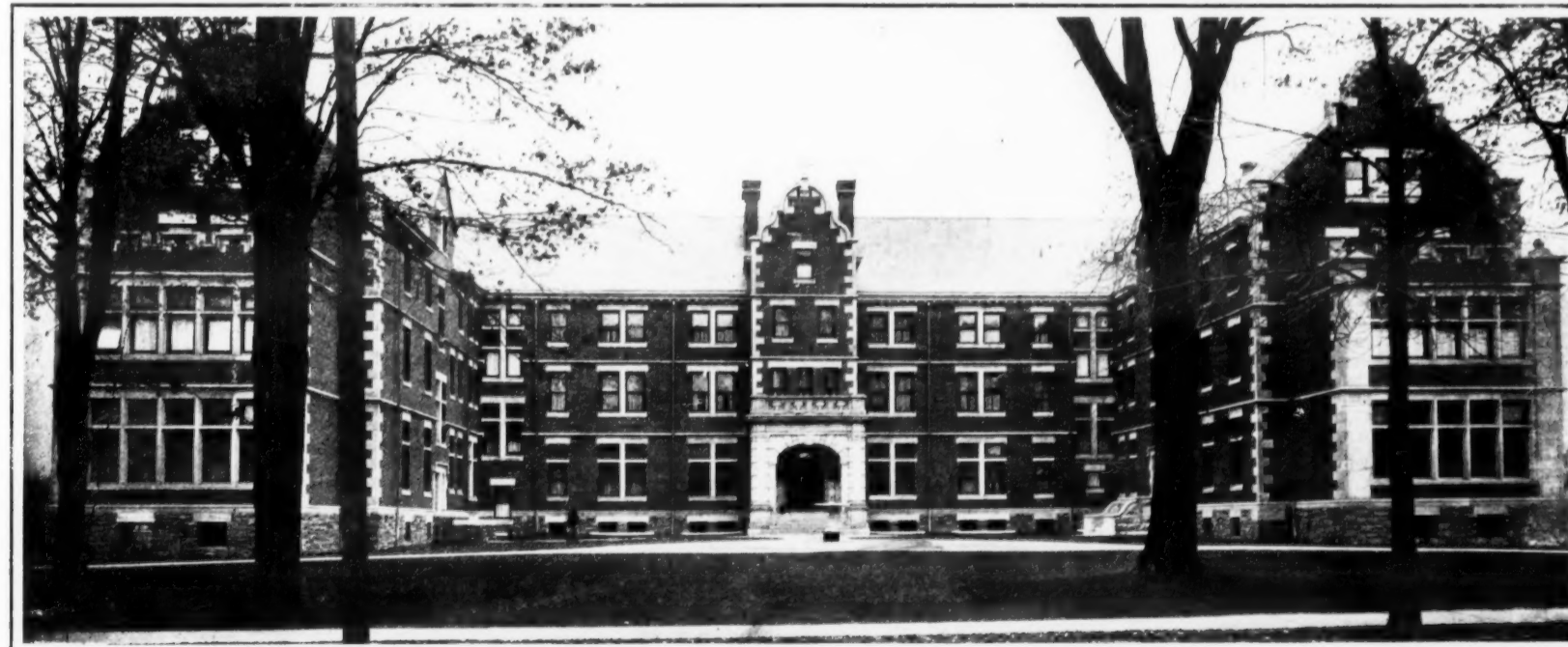
A GLUT AT THE KOBE (JAPAN) CUSTOM-HOUSE—OVER 20,000 BALES OF AMERICAN COTTON, FOR LACK OF STORAGE SPACE, EXPOSED FOR WEEKS AND BADLY DAMAGED BY RAIN.—C. F. McWilliams, Japan.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) ADMIRAL TOGO, IN THE EMPEROR'S CARRIAGE, EN ROUTE FROM SHIMBASHI TO THE PALACE AT TOKIO.
H. Savoca, Japan.



EXCITING INCIDENT NEAR ATLANTA, GA.—NEGRO CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING A WOMAN, AND ABOUT TO BE HANGED, RESCUED FROM A MOB BY SHERIFF JOHN W. NELMB.—Mr. Edwards, Georgia.



MAGNIFICENT NEW ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL JUST OPENED AT UTICA, N. Y., AND COSTING \$200,000, A MONUMENT TO THE LIBERALITY OF MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK T. PROCTOR.—A. J. Manning, New York.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—JAPAN WINS.

A WORLD PICTURE-GALLERY IN WHICH HANG THE WORKS OF ARTISTS OF THE OCCIDENT AND THE ORIENT.

Andrew Carnegie Rewards Ten Heroes

MISS MAUD TITUS, OF
NEWARK, N. J.ALBERT A. ROSS, OF FOX-
BORO, MASS.—Michou.WILLIAM C. BRUNE, OF
SANDUSKY, O.WADE H. PLUMER, NO. 7, OF
LAMAR, S. C.GEORGE F. RUSSELL, OF
GROTON, CONN.—Stiles.MISS ANNA M. CUNNINGHAM,
OF SAVANNAH, GA.

THE BIG FUND provided by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the rewarding of persons performing acts of heroism has already been fitly utilized in a number of interesting cases. During its recent session at Pittsburg, Penn., the Carnegie Hero Fund commission considered numerous applications or recommendations for recognition, and made ten awards, as follows:

A silver medal and \$1,000 to the widow of Daniel Davis, of Sherodsville, O., a miner who lost his life while trying to rescue his brother-in-law, William Monroe, overcome by coal gas in a mine, but afterward saved by more fortunate rescuers.

A silver medal and \$600 (to be devoted to his education) to Wade H. Plumer, aged fifteen, of Lamar, S. C., for saving a companion from drowning, after a desperate struggle.

A silver medal to Michael A. Doyle, a constable connected with the Quebec City (Canada) police force, for plunging into the St. Lawrence River, when it was filled with floating ice, and rescuing a seventeen-year-old girl who had attempted suicide.

A silver medal to Miss Maud Titus, a sixteen-

ARTHUR J. GOTTSCHALK, OF
LANCASTER, N. Y.MICHAEL A. DOYLE, OF
QUEBEC, CANADA.DANIEL DAVIS, OF SHERODS-
VILLE, O.

A bronze medal and \$1,000 to the indigent husband and children of Mrs. C. L. Crabbe, of Cooper's Landing, Va., who lost her life while attempting to save from drowning a colored laborer.

A bronze medal to Miss Anna M. Cunningham, aged twenty, a nurse in the Savannah (Ga.) Hospital, for her part in the attempt to save a lawyer of that city from drowning.

A bronze medal to William C. Brune, aged seventeen, a laborer, of Sandusky, O., for saving from drowning a nine-year-old girl.

A bronze medal to Arthur J. Gottschalk, twenty-four years old, a storekeeper, of Lancaster, N. Y., for saving a woman who fell into the water from a pier at Bertie, Welland County, Ontario.

A bronze medal to George F. Russell, a ship-fitter, of Groton, Conn., for saving the lives of three school-boys whose boat upset off New London, Conn.

A bronze medal to Arthur A. Ross, a hat-maker, of Foxboro, Mass., for saving the lives of three persons thrown into a mill-pond when the horse attached to their carriage went over the bank.

Half a Century of Advertising.

Continued from page 538.

voyage of the *Great Eastern* and the laying of the Atlantic cable I find Mason & Hamlin organs, and likewise the organ of Estey; all these followed closely by Decker's and Sohmer's pianos.

And railroad and steamship companies—forty years ago the advertisements of the Union Pacific Railroad were printed in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. Thirty years ago the White Star Line was advertising in these columns the trips of the *Germanic* and the *Celtic*. And twenty-five years ago and more I find the advertisements of the New York Central, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Old Dominion Line.

One would suppose that department stores had always been classed as "local advertisers," using only the local media, the dailies. Yet the file of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* shows that nearly every important department store in the country has advertised its wares in this paper. A. T. Stewart, for example, used the columns of this *WEEKLY* constantly up to the very issues in which the scenes attending his death and funeral were illustrated in a dozen full-page pictures. The issue picturing the opening of the Centennial exposition by General Grant contained John Wanamaker's advertisement saying that "ladies can shop by penny-postal card," thus giving inception to the great mail-order business done by the department stores of to-day. In the issue of this paper picturing the events connected with the impeachment of President Johnson, Ehrich's store, on Sixth Avenue, was advertising as "Ehrich's Temple of Fashion." Thirty-five years ago, too, appeared in these pages the advertisements of Lord & Taylor, O'Neill's Dry-goods Store, E. Ridley & Sons, Arnold, Constable & Co., and B. Altman & Co., while in the Christmas number that marked the twenty-fifth birthday of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* was printed a huge, spread advertisement of James McCreery & Co.

Among other old-time *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* advertisers I find, in the issue telling of the first inauguration of Lincoln, the advertisements of E. and H. T. Anthony & Co., photographic materials, and of the Charles H. Fredericks Photographic Gallery in New York; in the same year I find advertisements of the hotels of Long Branch. In the issue telling of the assassination of Lincoln, I find the advertisements of Esterbrook's Pens, of all sorts of fountain pens, and of the American Playing Card Company. Forty years ago the Waltham Watch and the Elgin Watch figured in these advertising columns. In the issue illustrating the fall of Maximilian in Mexico appear Hartshorn's Shade Rollers; and from twenty-five to thirty years ago Faber's Pencils, Falcon Pens, Pittsburg Adjustable

Folding Chair, the Brighton Beach Hotel and Willard's, at Washington, were all seeking patrons through advertisements in this same *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

Such are a few of the scores of old-time, long-time, and present-time advertisers who have stuck to that which bore the name of Frank Leslie. Such is only half the story of half a century of advertising in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

Lives Saved by Chewing-gum.

AN INCIDENT recently occurred in Wisconsin which rises up, so to speak, in reproach and refutation of those who declaim against the chewing-gum habit, especially when indulged in by members of the fair sex. The incident referred to, as related in a newspaper dispatch, occurred on a lake in Wisconsin. A woman was crossing the lake in company with her husband, a guide, when the birch canoe struck a rock, and a hole was opened in the side flush with the water-line. The woman quickly patched the leak with a quid of chewing-gum, and thus repaired the boat, reaching the shore in safety. Who shall say now that the chewing-gum trust has not a sufficient *raison d'être*.

Emotionalism in Religion.

WE CANNOT altogether sympathize with that noted Western preacher who paused in the middle of a recent pulpit address to severely reprove an auditor who had ventured to express his feelings with a fervent "Amen!" It is quite true that the emotionalism to which such pious ejaculations are due may be carried to the extreme, as they were often carried in the camp-meetings and revival services of earlier days, but better far is such emotionalism, such exuberance of feeling, than the lethargy and indifference which too often mark the course of the services in many of our churches. A dignified preacher, one who is always perfectly self-controlled, calm, and conventional in his attitude and utterances, may appeal to some minds most strongly, but there are others who derive more spiritual benefit from a religious service in which there is warmth, spontaneity, and at least an occasional manifestation of real emotion. Few people care to be moored alongside an iceberg even for an hour or so on Sunday, neither are there many who care for refrigerators in the pews. The conclusion of the matter is that if you feel like saying "Amen" now and then, why say it, and if your preacher doesn't like it, choose another with some of the old-time fire in his blood. There are still a few of this class left.

Facts of Interest to Mining Investors.

THE GREAT Portland mine of Cripple Creek, Col., has paid over five million dollars in dividends and is one of the wonders of Cripple Creek, and, together with Stratton's "Independence," has attracted more attention to that great camp than all the other mines combined. The average value of the ores mined and treated from that property, according to monthly statements, is about twenty-one dollars per ton.

It is interesting to note in this connection the value of the ores from the Floride mine, belonging to the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, of New Mexico. This mine, with three others, comprise the Floride group. The analysis of the ore is almost identical with those of Cripple Creek. Experts pronounce it an ideal cyaniding ore. It carries only gold and silver values. William J. Weatherby, the mining engineer who developed this property for the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, made a report on the same, taking forty-six samples from underground workings in the shafts, tunnels, and cross-cuts, which show values running from \$7.24 to \$432.45 per ton, or an average of \$64.70 for the whole forty-six. William Jenks, mining engineer, examined this property in 1901, taking seven samples from the main workings, where the ore was blocked out, that ran from \$16.70 to \$161.04. These were all working samples and gave an average of \$72.01 per ton. In the same year C. L. Herrick, mining engineer and one of the greatest geological authorities in the United States, sampled the Floride mine, taking thirteen samples showing values running from \$3.40 to \$578.44, or an average of \$131.40 per ton for all samples. The last report on this mine was made in September of this year by the present superintendent. He sampled from the surface to the lowest workings, taking eighteen samples showing values at grass roots running \$1.18 to \$167.70 a ton in the lowest workings, or an average of \$37.06 per ton. This sampling covered the 1,200 feet of development work, which has blocked out hundreds of thousands of dollars in values. Combining the whole eighty-four samples, the average of all is \$76.29 per ton.

The Cooney mining district in the Mogollon Mountains shows the greatest and richest mineralization of any known camp in the Rocky Mountains, and the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company owns the cream of that district, having twenty-nine properties divided into five groups, of which the Floride is one. This company is destined to be one of the biggest dividend payers in the country. It is now offering a limited amount of its securities for public subscription. More information regarding it can be obtained by addressing Thomas J. Curran, president, 290 Broadway, New York.



GRAND REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATION IN ST. PETERSBURG—THOUSANDS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF BOTH SEXES MARCHING IN TUMULTUOUS PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS.—*L'Illustration*.



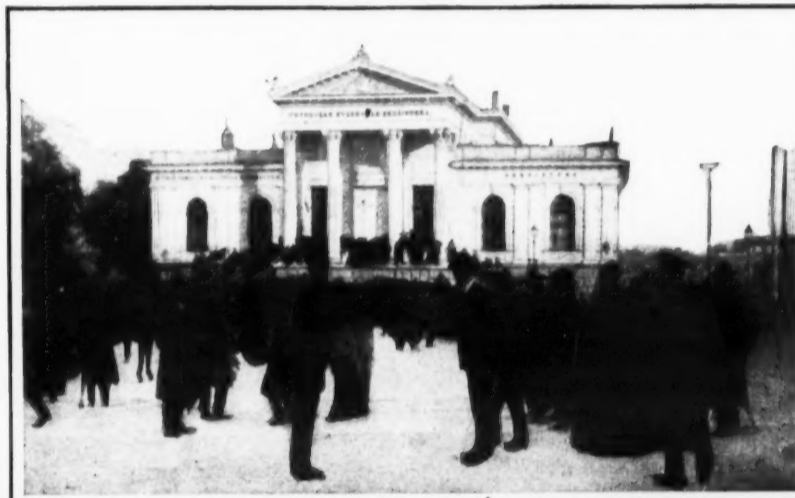
MASSACRE IN ODESSA—JEW STARTLED ON FINDING THE DEAD BODY OF ONE OF HIS RACE.



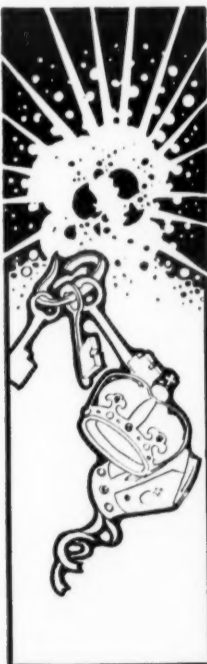
PARALYSIS OF TRAFFIC—MOB OF STRIKERS STOPPING A TRAIN ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MOSCOW.—*Le Monde Illustré*.



HOUSE AND SHOPS IN THE MOLDAVANKA DISTRICT OF ODESSA WRECKED BY A MOB.—*Bayne*.



CROWD LISTENING TO SPEECHES BY REVOLUTIONISTS OUTSIDE OF A PUBLIC BUILDING IN ODESSA.—*Bayne*.



ONE OF THE POTENT CAUSES OF RUSSIA'S UNREST—UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TEACHING IGNORANT PEASANTS THEIR RIGHTS AND WRONGS—A FREQUENT SCENE IN THE LAND OF THE CZAR.



RUSSIA'S DOWNTROD MASSES AWAKENING AND UPRISING.
EMPIRE OF THE CZAR DISTURBED AND IMPERILED BY REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES, VIOLENCE,
AND BLOODY MASSACRES.

\$101,000,000 FOR THE COSTLIEST CANAL IN THE WORLD

By Nelson Wilbur special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly



HON. N. V. V. FRANCHOT,
State Superintendent of Public
Works, at Albany, in charge
of the enlargement of the
New York canals.

ALBANY, N. Y.,
November 23d, 1905.

HOW FAST CAN a mule walk from Albany to Buffalo, 387 miles? Eighty years ago the answer to this question fixed the standard of usefulness of the Erie Canal across the State of New York, so far as a calendar was concerned. But since the day, in 1825, when Governor De Witt Clinton opened New York's greatest artificial waterway, the standard in respect to time has changed. The mule vanished. "Detached mechanical motive power" was substituted. The "steam consort" now does the work formerly performed by the long-eared burden-bearer on the Erie Canal. The steam consort is not as fast as a railroad freight train, but the steam consort moves faster than a mule. Herein lies the

rock-bottom reason for the building now of a new Erie Canal costing \$101,000,000.

Some taxpayers still associate the Erie Canal with a mule. They regard the Erie Canal as antiquated. They estimate that a mule can walk from Albany to Buffalo in fourteen days. They know that a freight train can run between the two cities all in the same day. These erring citizens forget the steam consort. It was by steam-consort standard, not by mule standard, upon which the people of New York State two years ago based their vote sanctioning the expenditure of \$101,000,000 for an improved Erie Canal, a practically new canal, known officially as the Erie 1,000-Ton Barge Canal. The people's vote stipulated, however, that not more than \$10,000,000 was to be appropriated in each two years of time. The first two years expired on the eighth day of November just passed. On that day \$7,000,000 had been spent. The remaining \$3,000,000 of the first \$10,000,000 is to be spent before the opening of this winter's session of the State Legislature. Then that Legislature is to be asked to authorize the expenditure of a second \$10,000,000. Such is the present status of affairs in the building of the \$101,000,000 canal which will give cheaper transportation to the seaboard for the people of the West, and which will benefit the people of New York State in ways that I shall particularize presently.

A word about the wages of enterprise. Are you a citizen of New York State? Then, man, woman, or child, you owe the State \$14 as your share in payment for the new canal. Are you a voter in New York State? Then when you voted for the spending of that \$101,000,000 you taxed yourself just \$65. Are you a direct taxpayer in this State? Then your interest in the new waterway is much greater in a cash sense than that of the ordinary citizen or of the man with a mere vote. So, whatever you are in this State, you can't get away from the fact that you have an interest in some way in the spending of that \$101,000,000.

Are you a dweller in any State that has a seaport, such as Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Savannah? Or do you live in any State that has railroad connection with those ports? Then you, too, have a personal interest in this new canal; for one of the principal objects in building it is to divert freight from the ports mentioned, and from the railroads connecting with such ports, thus securing more freight for the port of New York. All this to be achieved through the lower freight rates made possible by the new canal—rates, that is, that will lessen the cost of things for you wherever you live. This article, then, is addressed directly to the 8,250,000 inhabitants of New York State, to its 1,600,000 voters, and indirectly to the millions upon millions of inhabitants of surrounding States. So don't turn this page at this point in the deluding belief that you are not interested in this \$101,000,000.

What does \$101,000,000 mean? It means that the new Erie Canal is to be the most costly artificial waterway in the world. It means that the Erie Canal is to cost \$1,000,000 more than the one at Suez. It means that the Erie Canal is to cost twenty-five times as much as the Soo—the greatest ship canal on earth in point of tonnage. It means that the Erie Canal is to cost more than the Manchester ship canal, which cost a trifle of \$75,000,000. It means that the new Erie 1,000-Ton Barge Canal is to cost even more than the world's most colossal engineering feat—the Panama Canal. It means that \$52,000,000 spent in the past, and \$9,000,000 spent in the last decade, must be

added to the \$101,000,000; and hence, that the new Erie Canal, when finished in 1913, will have cost, old and new, a matter of \$161,000,000, or some \$11,000,000 more than the estimate—or "guesstimate"—of the total cost of building Uncle Sam's Panama Canal. So, you see, you are interested in the most expensive bit of waterway of man's creation on this terrestrial sphere.

In addition to the standard of time in spending the \$101,000,000, there is a standard of rate per ton per mile. By this rate standard it is to be made possible for you to ship freight by the new canal at a per ton per mile rate of less than a tenth of a cent, about two-thirds of a mill. The railroads' average rate per ton per mile, all classes of freight considered, between New York City and the Great Lakes is between six and seven mills. On the existing canal, the old canal, the average rate per ton per mile is two mills. So, theoretically at least, the expenditure of \$101,000,000 is to accrue to the benefit of both shipper and consumer. It is going to reduce the cost of your breakfast and of your house, and possibly of the manufactured articles within your gates; for by the new canal grain and lumber and ore can be transported at less cost than they are now.

Further, the largest barges possible on the old canal—as I understand—were of 250 tons' capacity. The capacity of the new canal barges will be increased four times—1,000-ton barges will be the thing. Again, the carrying capacity of the canal itself will be four times greater than it is at present. The existing canal carries only 2,500,000 tons a year. The law stipulates that the supply of water for the new canal must be sufficient for at least 10,000,000 tons of freight a year. The average amount of railroad traffic between New York City and the Great Lakes is estimated all the way from 50,000,000 to 130,000,000 tons a year. Taking even the lowest of these estimates, the canal traffic of 10,000,000 tons, in comparison—well! the railroad men I talked to were not exactly rabid oppositionists. But some do say a flea can make a lion roar.

I'm told that the railways own the floating elevators at the Buffalo end of the canal, and the lighters at the New York end of the water route, and as grain and merchandise must be transhipped by the floating elevators and by the lighters, the railways get a pittance from the canal traffic after all. However and whatever, the lower rate on the canal is destined to help you in saving dollars, just as the steam consort that replaced the mule helped you in saving days.

Let us understand somewhat the how and why of this project—a project the most gigantic in our day and generation in New York, and yet a project utterly neglected by us and among us as a topic of interest. The thing I had in mind when I entered this "dear, dull, Dutch city," as Mr. Roosevelt calls this Albany, was a big thing. It was \$101,000,000. So big it seemed that I imagined all official Albany, from the Governor, the State superintendent of public works, and the State engineer downward, would tell me that they lay awake nights worrying about the digging of the trough across the State. But when I suggested to Governor Higgins that it would be real nice to tell the people his views on the big thing, he shook his head.

Now, Governor Higgins is the most courteous of all gentlemen who hold gubernatorial chairs in this Union. I know that he believes every fair question entitled to his fair answer. So when I asked him the fair question about the big thing he gave me a fair answer. He shook his head. That is, the thing was too big for words. Some things are merely indescribable. Governor Higgins's head-shake indicated that the Erie Canal was a thing so big that it was absolutely inexpressible. So it was with all official Albany. The consensus of the mental official attitude seemed to be: "The public wants a new canal. The people want to spend \$101,000,000. All right! Let them have the canal; let them spend the millions. We will do our duty. I, the State superintendent of public works, will O.K. the lowest bids of contractors. And I, the State engineer, will O.K. the work of contractors if the work is rightly done."

Not that Superintendent Franchot and Engineer Van Alstyne shook their heads as did Governor Higgins. No; Superintendent Franchot and Engineer Van Alstyne talked. I left their presence with reams of paper filled with notes. But, somehow, they did not seem to regard the thing as I regarded it—as the biggest thing. They were simply modestly and quietly doing their duty. They were executing the people's wish as expressed in ballot. They were spending \$101,000,000. They were building the new canal. And they were doing their work thoroughly and expertly. Anything more? Yes! I expected to see awe deep writ in their faces—awe of the big thing. But since then I've found the reason why the new canal is not so awesome from the Albany view-point. To be impressed with the bigness of Mont Blanc you must look at it from a point eight miles off. To be impressed with \$101,000,000 you must view that

mount of dollars from afar, say from the metropolis, 150 miles off. Official Albany, then, is too close to the big thing. Governor Higgins and Superintendent Franchot and Engineer Van Alstyne are like the guides who live on Mont Blanc; they see minutiae. They see only \$10,000,000 at a time. Not until the train carries me far from Albany shall I again see the whole \$101,000,000, the whole big thing in its entirety.

About those hows and whys. Let us see what were the conditions two years ago when Erie Canal improvement became a law. At that time not only the Erie, but all the canals of the State, had reached a point in their existence where either they had to be abandoned or adequately improved. The old boats were wearing out, and there was no inducement for their owners or for any one else to build new ones. It was declared that before 1905 there would be practically no boats left on the Erie capable of carrying grain or other high-class freight. In 1902, indeed, one of the principal owners had his canal-boats and steam consorts "knocked down"—that is, taken to pieces—and put on board two ocean steamers to be carried to the Philippines. At Manila the boats and consorts were put together again and employed in the lighterage business on the bay and on the Pasig River. Such was the state of things when canal improvement became a law in 1903, when the first \$10,000,000 was appropriated, when three-per cent. bonds, payable half-yearly, were sold by the State, and when actual work on the new canal was begun.

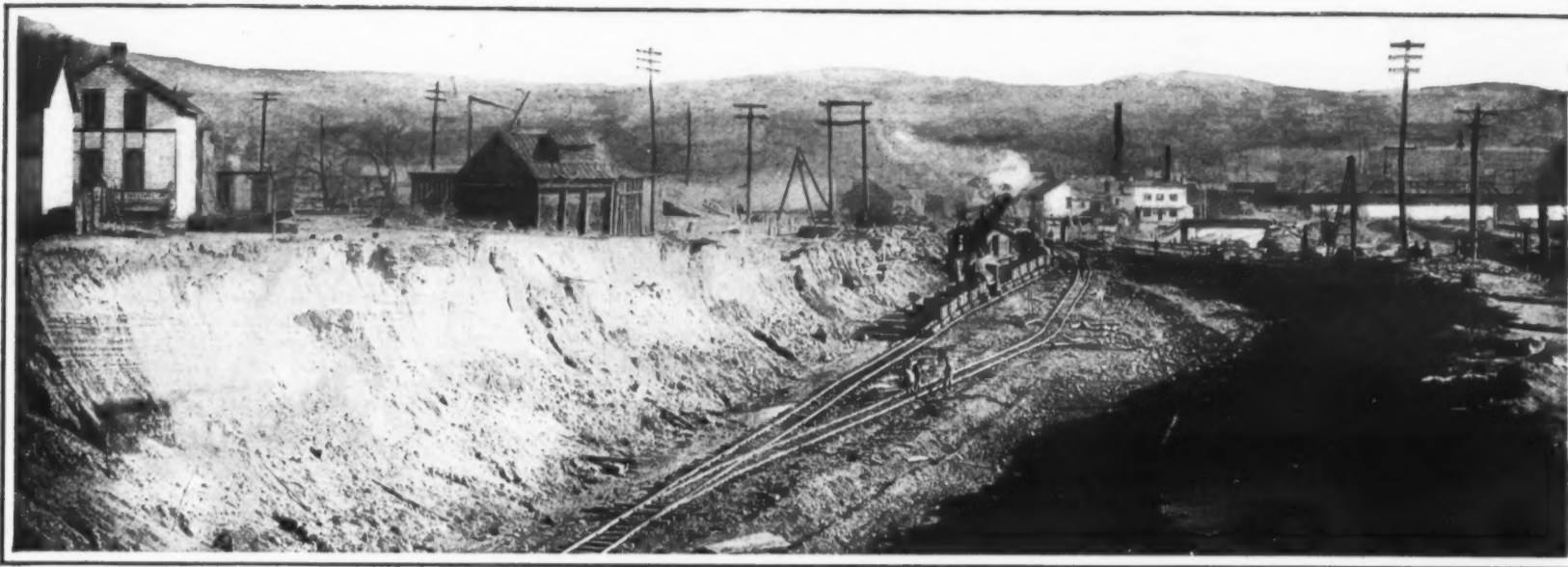
The scheme of the new canal is to connect all the main waterways of the State. The canal, in its entirety, is 440 miles long. It has two branches—the Champlain Canal connecting with Lake Champlain, by which New York City gets a bee-line connection with Montreal; and the Oswego Canal, by which New York City gets direct water connection with Lake Ontario. Work is now being pushed at six different places along the canal route. That is, six contracts have been let. Fifteen engineers, with 300 assistants, are directing the work of many hundreds of men employed by the contractors, the whole being under the supervision of Superintendent Franchot, while State Engineer Van Alstyne directs the actual construction. The locks are to be forty-five feet wide, the main channel from seventy-five to two hundred feet wide, and the depth twelve feet. It is to be two-thirds a brand-new waterway. From Albany to Clyde, that is, the old canal is being abandoned and a new one dug. From Clyde onward the old canal is being widened. So much for the yard-stick facts.

How came the canal improvement law into being? Go back to Roosevelt. When Roosevelt became Governor \$9,000,000 had just been spent for canal improvement. Roosevelt appointed a non-partisan special commission of business men and engineers to settle the whole business. The report of that commission is known in Albany as "the Roosevelt report," and it determined the future policy of the State toward canals. You can get a copy of that report for the asking. In it you will get the profound side, the deep, deep side, of this canal story. That report will convince you that the new canal is a good thing. It will show you that \$101,000,000 is a paltry sum compared with the money benefit to be derived from its expenditure. After reading that Roosevelt report you will thank Mr. Roosevelt for turning loose a tide in the affairs of the Erie Canal that his successor, Governor Odell, took at the flood, and that Governor Higgins is now leading on to fortune for the people. In other words, Governor Odell, while a candidate for re-election, made a speech at Buffalo pledging himself to a barge canal. He kept his pledge. The Legislature of 1903 passed a bill for a new canal to cost \$101,000,000, and Odell signed it. Now Governor Higgins is executing the work that Governor Roosevelt suggested and that Governor Odell began.

But behind all three Governors were the people. The laws of this State do not permit the Legislature to make an appropriation exceeding \$2,000,000, excepting by direct vote of the citizens. So the new canal improvement act was drawn on the referendum plan. And the people in direct vote said: "Let her go!" Whereupon, on November 8th, 1903, the people of this State began spending \$101,000,000. On January 1st, 1906, the first \$10,000,000 allowed for the first two years of work will be spent, as already inferred; and, as also before stated, the Legislature of this winter will be asked for the second \$10,000,000 to be spent in the second two years of work.

This, then, is the surface story of \$101,000,000—the tale of the costliest waterway ever built by the firm of Brains and Brawn. The canal mule is as dead as a car-horse. Long live "detached mechanical motive power!" All hail the improved steam consort with its fleet of canal-boats—a floating freight train! Welcome the biggest canal and the littlest rate per ton per mile per mare per terras.

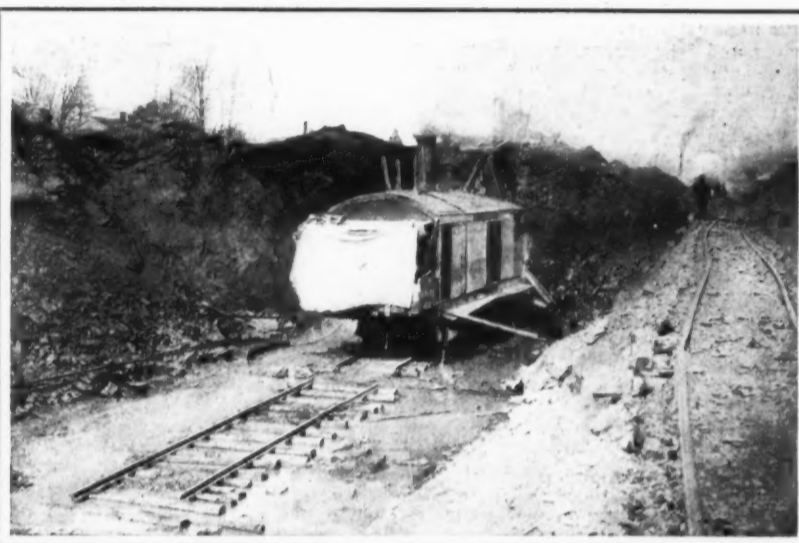
CELLARETTE, side-board, sleeping-car, or ocean steamer kit is incomplete without Abbott's Angostura Bitters. Adds zest and flavor, aids digestion.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXTENSIVE BARGE CANAL CUT AT WATERFORD, N. Y.



EXCAVATION AT WATERFORD FOR LOCK NO. 2, ERIE CANAL.



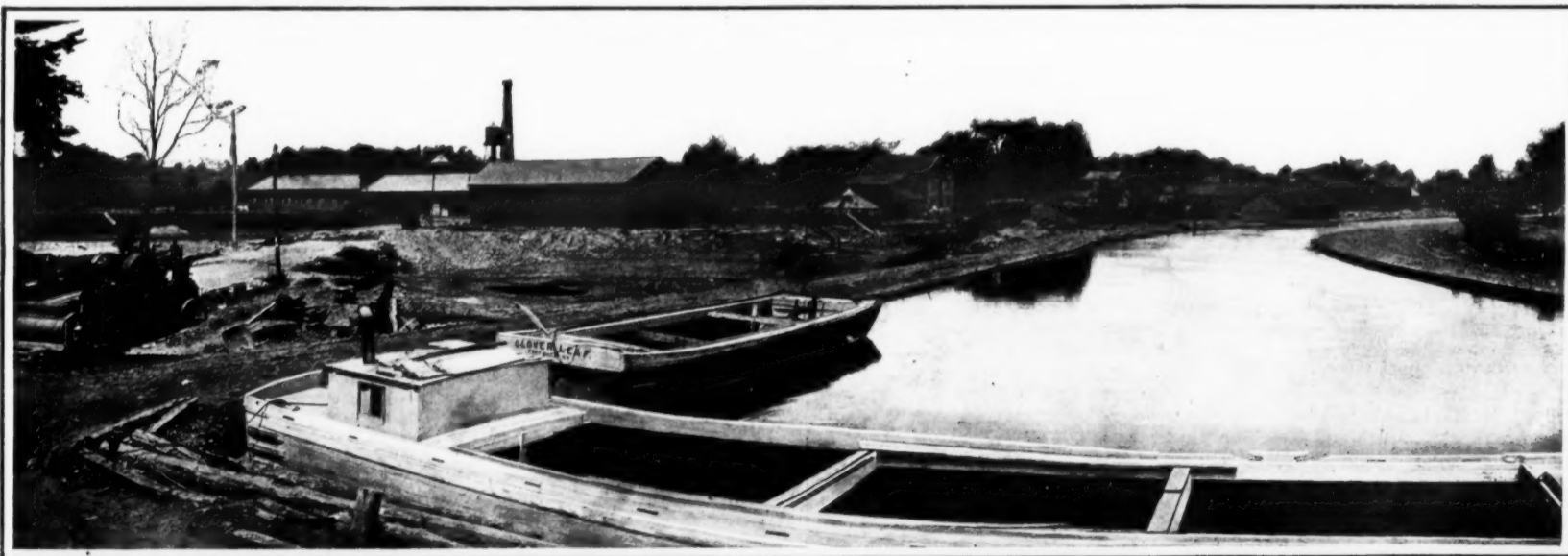
STEAM SHOVEL AT FORT MILLER, N. Y., EXCAVATING ROCK "SHAKEN UP" BY DYNAMITE.



LOADING TRACK LAID ON THE BOTTOM OF THE OLD CHAMPLAIN CANAL AT FORT MILLER. NEW TEMPORARY CANAL AT RIGHT.



BOATS AT FORT MILLER IN THE NEW TEMPORARY CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EXCAVATED TO MAINTAIN NAVIGATION.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF FORT MILLER, N. Y., SHOWING THE TEMPORARY CANAL, WITH THE OLD CHANNEL AT THE LEFT, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN IN BY THE NEW CHAMPLAIN BARGE CANAL.

NEW YORK TO HAVE THE WORLD'S COSTLIEST CANAL SYSTEM.

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE WORK ON THE STUPENDOUS BARGE-CANAL SCHEME, ON WHICH THE STATE IS SPENDING \$101,000,000. *See opposite page.*

REMINISCENCES OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY DURING THE CIVIL WAR

By La Salle A. Maynard

THE APPROACH of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of LESLIE'S WEEKLY suggests the wealth of historic interest which the pages of the earlier numbers of America's oldest illustrated newspaper must possess. Not only in the dark and portentous days immediately preceding the Civil War, the days of the John Brown raid and the Kansas border struggle, but all through the still darker and bloodier years when the fate of the nation hung on the arbitrament of battle, FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY had practically a monopoly of the field, in American illustrated journalism, and to plunge among the files of the paper issued during that stormy period, as the writer of these lines has done, is almost to live the war over again; to breathe once more the hot breath of battle itself. From the attack on Fort Sumter to the assassination of Lincoln, neither pains nor expense was spared in bringing before the readers of LESLIE'S the fullest, most vivid, and most authentic descriptions of the successive events of the great conflict that the artistic and literary resources of the time and the space of a weekly journal could give or command. In the issue of June 1st, 1861, the editor announced to his readers that he had "engaged the services of first-class artists and photographers in all the cities and towns within the circle of probable hostilities," and in addition had sent out several artists, "at a heavy cost," on special missions to the South and West. With this announcement follows a list of the special artists engaged, which is worth repeating, not only as it shows that the editor's claims were not an idle boast, but because not a few of these knights of the pencil subsequently became more or less famous in other fields of art service: Arthur Lumley, F. Schell, M. Lovie, W. H. Gilder, W. F. Osler, J. C. Denie, Thomas J. W. Williamson, W. J. Hartshorn, Oliver Mathews, James Wilson, C. A. Storey, J. E. Neill, W. E. Browne, Sanford J. Dockstader, A. C. Danforth, E. B. Cope, N. H. Camp, B. J. Such, David Ford, J. V. Hoffman, George R. Case. "From these gentlemen," adds the editor, "we receive, by express, from twenty to forty sketches per day."

Later, after hostilities were fairly under way, we have given the assignments of these field men—some with McClellan's command, others with General Butler's, and still others with McDowell's. About the same time the editor also gives notice that he "will be happy to receive from officers and others attached to the army and navy, sketches of important events and striking incidents which may come under their observation during the impending struggle." While these preparations and this equipment were hardly sufficient to justify the editor and proprietor in the statement that "all pictures in other papers must be pronounced bogus," they were sufficient to give FRANK LESLIE'S the unquestioned leadership as a pictorial annalist of the war and a unique distinction in its chosen field. Its successive issues throughout four crowded, eventful, and swiftly-moving years constitute a war panorama so replete with contemporaneous life and action, so fresh and vivid in its imagery, so charged with passionate, human feeling, that it thrills the heart and stirs the blood even to look upon it as it rolls along.

The full responsibility for both the editorial and the business management of FRANK LESLIE'S up to September 21st, 1861, seems to have rested upon Mr. Leslie himself, but at that date the announcement is made that the Hon. E. G. Squier, "lately minister to Central America," had been engaged as editor, and from that time to the end of the war Mr. Squier's name appears on the editorial page in that capacity. It was presumably this gentleman who wrote, each week, the leading editorial under the caption "The State of the Nation," which was a chronicle of the chief events of the week, accompanied with such illuminative remarks and critical observations as the writer felt moved to set down.

It is evident enough from the editorial attitude and utterances of FRANK LESLIE'S in the two or three years preceding the war, and, indeed, up to the very outbreak of hostilities, that the editor shared the feeling of the majority of his fellow-citizens, that, while the outlook was threatening, some compromise would probably be reached and serious trouble averted. This hopeful attitude was maintained even after South Carolina had seceded and set up an independent government. For Wendell Phillips, Garrison, John Brown, and other anti-slavery agitators, and the abolitionists generally, the editor had only words of scorn and reprobation, regarding them as meddlers and fanatics of a dangerous type. For some months after the secession movement was fairly in progress and the air was full of the mutterings of the coming storm, the editor found occasion again and again to assure his readers, North and South, that his journal was not a partisan sheet, not a political organ, and that its attitude would continue to be that of "an unimpassioned and strictly neutral observer." But, judging from various comments at this time, one might almost suspect that the editor's zeal to be "fair and just toward all parties to the contest" caused him to lean toward the pro-

slavery side. Thus, in the issue for November 24th, 1860, in a comment on the secession movement in South Carolina and elsewhere, we are told that there is a general disposition in the North "to speak lightly of this great and general movement, but a free people so strongly moved and writhing under what they believe to be a deliberate and settled plan to rob them of what they consider to be their vested and unalienable rights, are not likely to be quieted without some definite object, be it what it may."

In the following month of December, in a number giving pictures of a secession mass-meeting at Charleston, at which ex-Senator Rhett had declared "the Union is dissolved," we are informed that the "attention of the whole country is centred on the gallant State of South Carolina." A few weeks later, in an editorial on "The Wisdom of Forbearance," the writer declares that "the destruction of our Union merely to rescue a runaway nigger would be as absurd as the Chinaman who set fire to his house merely to roast a little pig." Even after the abandonment of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, which is alluded to as "a bold movement," for which that officer "must render a strict account," all the talk is of compromise, or settlement, and not of war. President Buchanan suggests "the old thirty-six degree thirty compromise line as calculated to produce a good result," and comes out with a proclamation which the editor characterizes as "Fabian" in its policy, and expresses a longing for a Jackson "to cut the Gordian knot instead of handing it over to Congress to untie." Under date of January 26th, 1861, mention is made of a speech by William H. Seward, in Congress, in which that statesman advocates two Pacific railroads as "a strong measure of union." Conciliatory talk and conciliatory proposals from Northern sources seem to be in order, even after the meeting of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, before which President Davis declared that "the time for compromise is past," and that those who oppose them (the Confederacy) must "smell Southern powder and taste Southern steel."

But the inevitable hour comes at last. With the issue of FRANK LESLIE'S of April 27th, 1861, appears, as a supplement, a double-page picture of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. "Little did we think," says the editor, "when we issued our last paper that a bloody and fratricidal war was so close upon us." And from this time on to the end, all effort to preserve a neutral and impartial attitude is abandoned, and the administration of President Lincoln and the preservation of the Union has no more stanch, faithful, and unswerving advocate than FRANK LESLIE'S. Soft language is discarded and all enemies of the Union cause are set forth in terms which have no doubtful meaning.

So many are the little side lights, the little touches of contemporaneous interest and feeling the incidents, trifling in themselves yet full of significance when read in the light of subsequent history, that it is difficult not to fill pages with quotations from these war-time issues. A special artist was sent to accompany President Lincoln on his ride from the West to Washington, and all the events of that historic journey are set forth in detail with pen and pencil. In the account of the secret passage from Harrisburg to the national capital, we are told how the special messenger, dispatched from Washington to warn the President of a plot to waylay and murder him, was received at night by Mr. Lincoln in a hotel at Harrisburg "en déshabillé," and how, after a hurried consultation, "held by Abe L. and his advisers, including his better half," the chief magistrate soon to be was "disguised in a huge cloak and Scotch cap," and thus, accompanied by only two friends, took the night train for Washington.

While the paper, as we have said, ceased entirely to enact the rôle of "a neutral observer" and became a stout advocate of the Lincoln administration from the beginning, it did not agree wholly with some of the President's advisers, and not always with the conduct of the war. The retirement of General Wool at the outset was condemned in severe terms and ascribed to "the corrupt practices of the creatures of Cameron, Thurlow Weed, and Alexander Cummings," these same creatures being after contract plunder and "not wanting an honest man in the way." Secretary Stanton is cordially disliked because of his "jesuitical character." As for Horace Greeley and his cry "Forward to Richmond," we have this remark: "There has been a terrible and preposterous howling over the above caption which has appeared daily in the columns of the New York Tribune," and from this the reasoning proceeds that the administration at Washington knows its business better than Editor Greeley. In an editorial note under date of August 24th, 1861, information is given of the demolition of a secessionist sheet at Bangor, Me.; of another, strange to say, at Concord, N. H., and of the presentment, by a grand jury in New York of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *News*, the *Day Book*, the *Freeman's Journal*, and the *Eagle*, of Brooklyn, as "aiders and abettors of treason." After the disaster and rout at Bull Run there is much caustic comment to the effect that it was an act of "blind

fatuity" to order a forward movement at that time, but with whom the fault lay there appears to be a doubt. "Is it General Scott, or is it the Cabinet combined with the President?" The query is not answered, but an interview with General Scott follows in which he complains that he was ordered to fight before he was ready, "and thus," adds the editor, "is the gauntlet thrown down."

Neither are the humors of war forgotten with all the grim realities of battles on land and sea, as they roll on in the teeming pages of the WEEKLY. Early in the conflict the cartoonist begins to put in his work, not always humorous, but now and then with a touch of political satire, as when President Lincoln is represented struggling in the water with a life-preserver around him marked "Union," while he exclaims to a sinking negro near at hand: "I am sorry to have to drop you, Sambo, but this concern won't carry us both!" In another sketch of the kind President Davis is pictured sitting at the receipt of Southern customs, where taxes are being paid "in kind," while in the foreground is a man struggling forward with a pig marked "C. S. A.," and another with a huge box inscribed: "Dinner Pills for the Troops."

The tragic events which followed close upon the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, the disbandment of the Union army, and the second inauguration of President Lincoln are vividly portrayed. As a frontispiece to the issue of April 22d, 1865, appears a picture of the President riding through Richmond, Virginia, "amid the enthusiastic cheers of the inhabitants." Very different is the scene presented in the next issue—the President as he sits in his box at Ford's Theatre at the moment when the shot was fired which threw a shadow over the nation never more to be lifted. Other representations of the incidents accompanying the martyrdom—the murderous attack upon Secretary Seward, the apprehension and the killing of Booth, and the execution of Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators, crowd the pages of LESLIE'S for many weeks. "The Dying Moments of Lincoln" is the subject of a double-page sketch by Albert Berghaus,

Continued on page 551.

Christmas Taught School Children.

CHRISTMAS-TREE teachings are now included in the curriculum of the New York public schools. Experience has taught that the joy and gift-giving of the Christmas season are the best of aids in the improvement of the homes of newcomers to America. So in the school-year plans inaugurated September 11th, 1905, the Christmas-tree holds a prominent place. One may search the courses of study in the public schools and find no mention of Christmas, but a visit to the school-rooms where beginners are taught—not necessarily kindergartens—will reveal the reasons why the Christmas-tree will this year be found in thousands of East Side homes where twelve months ago the name Christmas was barren of meaning.

In pleasant school-rooms the children are first made familiar with simple toys, told how they are intended to please. Then a delegation is sent out to bring in a suitable tree that has previously been placed in the school-yard. Soon the tree stands upright in the school-room. This done, the teacher trims it with glittering tinsel rope and ornaments, showing the little ones the way to arrange these to gain the best effects. Now comes the task of placing the presents, the very toys with which new joys have been taught the children being used. Presently the gifts are in position, and the Christmas-tree stands complete. Distribution of the presents follows, the lesson that gift-givers should carefully consult the tastes of those who are to receive being made clear. Over and over again these Christmas lessons are given. The children never seem to find them monotonous. Only one objection to teaching of this sort is heard, always from persons to whom Christmas has been a home study from earliest memory—that it dispels the kindly illusion of Santa Claus. This is answered by the declaration that most of the children who are thus taught of holiday joys never heard of the patron saint of the Christmas-tide; that, any way, real happiness is better than empty illusion.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON.

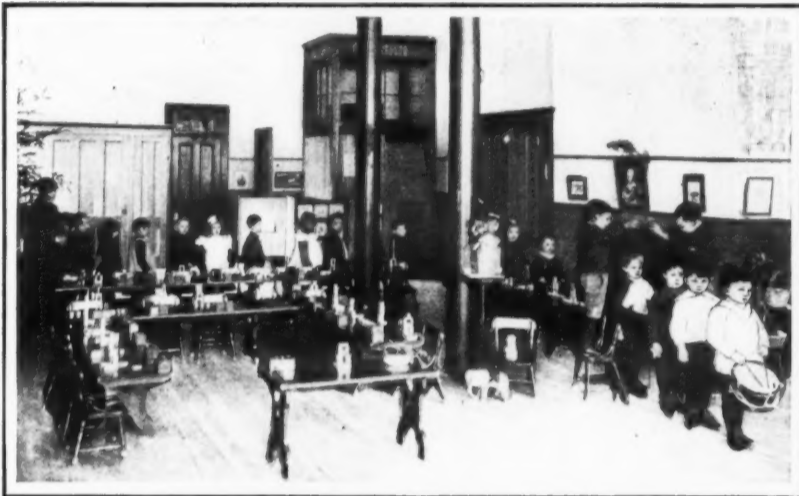
The World's Favorite

FOR SKIN, SCALP, HAIR AND HANDS, IS CUTICURA SOAP, MEDICINAL, EMOLLIENT, ANTISEPTIC.

THE world's favorite is Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.



EXPLAINING CHRISTMAS TO KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN WHO ARE IGNORANT OF ITS MEANING.



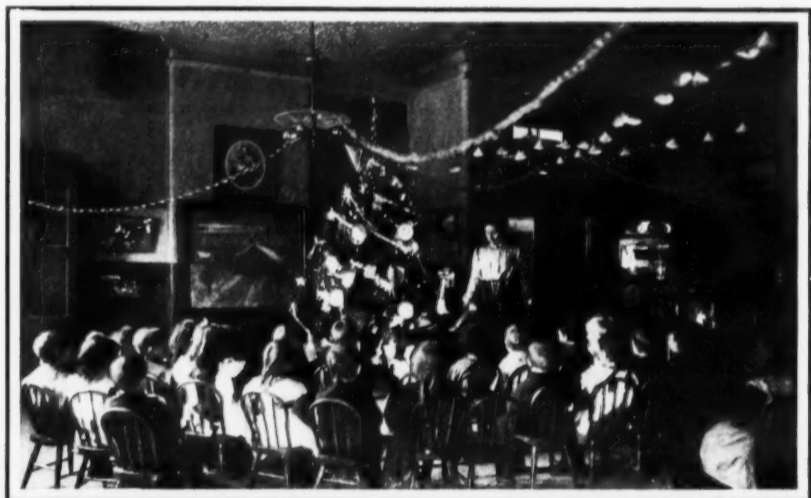
TEACHING THE YOUNGSTERS THE USE OF TOYS.



PUPILS STARTING OUT TO GET THE CHRISTMAS-TREE.



PROCESSION BRINGING THE TREE INTO THE SCHOOL-ROOM.



THE TREE WITH ITS LOAD OF GIFTS AN OBJECT OF ADMIRATION.



DELIGHTED CHILDREN ENJOYING THE NEW AND NOVEL TOYS ALLOTTED TO THEM.

BENIGHTED CHILDREN TAUGHT TO CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS.

LITTLE PUPILS IN NEW YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS, WHO HAVE NOT KNOWN WHAT THE GREAT FESTIVAL MEANS, INDUCTED INTO ITS SYMBOLS AND JOYS.—*Photographs by C. C. Johnson. See opposite page.*

The Home and the Household

Chinese Women's Needlework.

THE HOME life of the Chinese is less familiar to Americans than that of any other foreign nation represented in this country. After the manner of their forefathers, the Chinese hold to conservative ideas for their women, and with few exceptions, where the feminine members of the family have taken to attending meetings and clubs in public, Americans do not get so much as a peep at the dainty little women upon whom we bestow so much sympathy, but who, after all, if the truth be known, are far happier than the majority of those who pity them. The keynote of Chinese home life as it is lived in this country is contentment. The wife and mother is happy with her husband, who, despite his scattered business interests, be he even a highbinder or a professional fan-tan man, is devoted to his family. She thoroughly enjoys her children, her cozy home with its musical instruments, its flowers, and the domestic pets. All Chinese women are taught to play the *young cum*, a zither-like instrument, and the majority of them sing the queer Oriental songs, which are verses of the classics set to music. Without exception, there are flowers in almost every window of a Chinese home, though the home consist of only two rooms, as many of them in New York do. These women know nothing of the opera, the horse shows, dinners, and grand cotillions; among the Chinese women there are no *passée* maidens who after three or four seasons are still unsought in marriage, and there are no divorces. Their very ignorance of the world is the safeguard of their contentment, and why any one who is content and happy should be the object of pity and sympathy from worldlings is a problem for Confucius-like wisdom to solve.

Most of the Chinese women in New York's Chinatown have servants to do the cooking and the heavy work of the household. Negro women are employed two or three times a week to scrub floors, wash windows, and clean house generally, and the Oriental wife and daughters devote themselves to the care of the young children, to amusements, and to needlework, in which they have few rivals. Almost exclusively for their own use the Chinese women embroider the daintiest of dainty fans. Their tiny shoes and also the holiday footwear of the men and children are hand-embroidered in wonderful designs, combining flowers, birds, and sometimes landscapes. The beautiful holiday dresses of lavender, dull blue, purples, and yellows are sometimes entirely covered with wild roses, lilies, chrysanthemums, or other floral designs, each tiny flower perfect, and the entire work a masterpiece in needlework. Nowhere in all the world has the poetry of nature been combined in the national dress as it is in the native costumes of the Chinese. The four distinct seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter; also the four divisions of the day—morning, mid-day, twilight, and night—all play a most important part in the fashionable attire of the Chinese, for these are all symbolized by some representation of nature, either embroidered or woven in the fabric. If the dress is embroidered in a violet pattern, with the violets closed, it signifies that the garment is to be worn in the evening, and a stylish gown for the afternoon should have the violets embroidered just half open, to represent twilight.

To the American the cut and fit, and the general appearance, aside from the color, of all Chinese costumes are very much the same. She could not possibly say whether the wearer is up-to-date or not, for the wide sleeves are all similar, and so are the blouses and skirts; but ask a Chinaman and he will tell you at a glance whether or no the costume is in accordance with the whims of Dame Fashion. The most serious breach of etiquette a Chinese woman can commit in dress is to wear the wrong flower at the wrong time of day or season. For instance, a full-blown flower at night, or a spring primrose embroidered in her gown at the beginning or middle of winter, would be considered by the aristocrats very much as we would consider the woman who would wear diamonds for her morning toilette, or a rainy-day costume in a ball-room. For winter, the fastidious dresser of either sex has gowns all embroidered in landscape designs. A bright spring scene appears in the silk for the early-morning wear, summer with tea-houses, flying birds, and flowers for the mid-day, leafless trees and barren autumn landscapes for the afternoon, and winter scenes with blizzards, or anything which the imagination and skill can design for winter, are embroidered on the gown for evening wear. The aristocratic Chinese change their garments four times a day, always keeping tab of the hour and the seasons. To be sure, these are the extremes of fashion, but, nevertheless, like the extremes of fashion with us, they have more or less influence upon the costumes of even the very poor. With all this startling array of handiwork inviting her, the Chinese woman finds occupation in abundance and in pleasing



SKILLFUL CHINESE NEEDLEWOMAN AT WORK ON A MASTERPIECE OF EMBROIDERY.

variety, and there is always a good market for her embroidery when she desires to dispose of it, although this she rarely does except for the Chinese trade.

The needlework of the Chinese women is also evidenced in the panels of silks exquisitely embroidered in floral designs, landscapes, fantastic animals, including the national emblem—the dragon, which are framed and hung on the walls of all the high-class Chinese restaurants. Many of the portraits of the great men of China which appear, at the distance from which they are hung, to be water colors are embroidered by hand, the women of the Chinese having, as a rule, more artistic talent than the men. Screens, portières, table covers, and other ornaments for the adornment of a home are made by Chinese women. These articles are rarely for sale in stores or anywhere else in this country, for there are comparatively few Chinese wives and mothers in America, and all the work they can do is snapped up at a good price by other Chinese. Another industry of the little Oriental women in New York is making loops for the blouses of the Chinese laborer. The garments themselves are made by machine, but the loops are all made by hand. To make the loops for a blouse is no easy task, for they are sewed over and over, the worker winding the thread in and out until the finished product appears like a machine-twisted and braided cord. Just why all these loops are made by hand I have never been able to learn, except that they wear better. There is probably some notion or superstition back of the idea, for there is plenty of machine-made cord which would answer the purpose just as well, especially for the ordinary blouses worn by the cigar-makers and others doing manual labor.

The majority of the New York Chinese women devote certain hours each day to study. They teach their young children the precepts of the Chinese religion, and read aloud to them the endless verses of the Chinese classics. No matter how well educated a Chinese child may be in the American schools, he devotes a certain time to the perusal of Chinese literature and the history of his father's native country. Many Chinese children can quote Confucius freely. The children are also taught by their mothers how to care for flowers, and many of them can succeed in coaxing a plant to live, where, ten chances to one, it would die if one of us tried to make it grow. On the whole, the Chinese women are not the idle creatures they are supposed to be by those who are not familiar with them, but are industrious little creatures, absurdly happy in their paganism and their ignorance.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

A Plea for Baby Talk.

THERE IS GRAVE danger, it seems to me, that in these days when so much attention is paid to the study, the culture, and the scientific training of the child mind we may go too far and abolish or eliminate from child life much that is sweet, innocent, and wholly harmless, and thus deprive the child itself, as well as those intrusted with its guardianship, of some of the sweetest joys of living. I have no wish to speak with reprobation or disparagement of child study in general, for great good has already come this way, but let us have a care that in our scientific zeal and enthu-

siasm we do not rob childhood itself of some of its natural charm.

Take this matter, for example, of indulgence in "baby talk" or the prattle of the nursery—the "tootsey-wootsey" business, if you please, so often used by fond parents and other admirers of little ones. I have in mind some parents of the highly cultured class who have set their faces sternly against this old-time practice, on the ground that it is not only foolish and undignified on the part of those who use it, but that it is detrimental to the children, corrupting to the language, etc. For the same reason they deprecate the use of pet names for children, claiming that in this, as in all other matters, a correct example should be set before the youthful minds; that good grammar, precision in the use of words, and other desirable traits of the kind can only be acquired by familiarizing the children with correct speech at all times and places. This reasoning sounds plausible enough, but I confess that I should be exceedingly sorry to see it put into general practice in the nurseries and family circles of the land.

If there is anything that we may well pray to be delivered from it is the youthful prig and the child precocity. Precision in language, correct grammar, are excellent in their place, of course, but that place is not from the lips of the babies and nurslings. Philosophy, grammar, and rhetoric will come soon enough; let the children be children and talk in their own natural, artless, and unaffected way. A truce to precision—to "prunes and prisms" over the cradle! Who would enjoy the presence of a child who talked Johnsonese, who prattled by the rule of the dictionary?

And as for the papas and mammas, the uncles and aunts who "goo-ah" and "peepsy-weep" and "dimsey-dum" over the little ones, and get joy out of the lingo, let them proceed. I fail to see that any harm comes of such talk, either to the talkers or to the children. It sounds nonsensical, of course, and quite undignified to outsiders, but those whose ears are offended by it should keep away from the children. The nursery is no place for the purist in language.

The writer confesses that he is saying much of this in his own defense, for he has brought up a large family of boys and girls by the "tootsey-wootsey" method; he cannot see that they are any the worse for it, while he has had no end of fun himself. He cannot see that his eldest daughter, now a Wellesley student, nor two younger girls, now advanced in the high school, have been any less proficient in their English, or are more addicted to loose and incorrect speech than they would have been had he nourished them on Webster from their infancy, or brought them up on a diet of Roget's "Thesaurus." He devised or invented pet names for all of his children, too, which might look very foolish to others if they were put down in print. But they were not intended for print, but just to express in their way the otherwise inexpressible love, joy, and perfectly reckless abandonment of a happy man with his own little ones. These pet names have all passed away, and all too soon, into the correct forms of the school registers and college catalogues, where "Tommys" and "Pillywogs" would be sadly out of character. But the writer is incorrigible; he has the habit on him, and, what is more, he doesn't care to be cured. If he has no more babies of his own before whom he may stand on his head, wave his legs in the air, and talk outlandish things, he proposes to indulge in like performances before the second generation, should there be such, and if there are any who object—why, they can pass by on the other side. L. A. M.

Emperor William's Costly Scissors.

EDITORS and tailors are not the only persons who are made happy on occasions by the present of a pair of scissors. A gift of this kind was made to the Emperor William of Germany recently, and if he was not made happy by it there has been no intimation to the contrary. The fact that this particular pair of scissors cost \$500 might have made some difference. A German steel merchant was the donor. He had the Emperor's portrait and some celebrated historical buildings engraved on the handle and blades. It is said to have taken five years to execute the work.

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(SECOND PRIZE.) A SECLUDED LANE IN TANGIER.
Julia Brewster, New York.



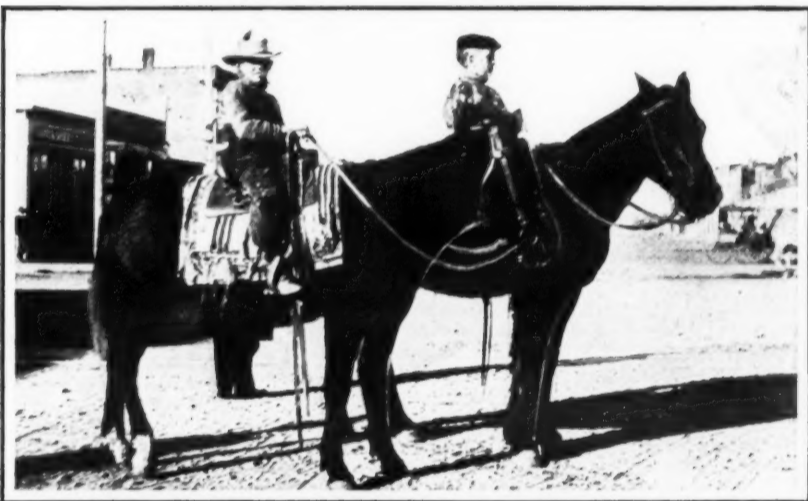
(THIRD PRIZE.) RAPID TRANSIT IN LONDON—TYPICAL 'BUS LADEN WITH PASSENGERS AND DISFIGURED WITH ADVERTISING SIGNS.—*W. A. Rowley, Illinois*



POLLOCK, WEIGHING TEN AND TWELVE POUNDS, CAUGHT WITH HOOK AND REEL AT PROVINCETOWN, MASS.—*Lucy B. Wilson, Indiana.*



GUIDES CARRYING TOURISTS IN CHAIRS UP THE STEEP ASCENT TO THE CRATER OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—*W. A. Rowley, Illinois.*



WESTERN YOUNGSTERS WHO ROPED, CORRALLED, AND TAMED THEIR HORSES WITHOUT ADULT AID.—*W. P. S. Earle, New York.*



A RIDE IN A JINRICKISHA THROUGH THE STREETS OF TOKIO, JAPAN.
William C. Carl, New York.



(THE PRIZE-WINNER) THE CHILDREN'S PET IN A GYPSY CAMP ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A WESTERN TOWN.
J. R. Schmitt, Ohio.



YOUNG FOLK IN NATIVE COSTUME AT MARKEN, HOLLAND.
Laura Winger, Ohio.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—OHIO WINS THE FIRST PRIZE.
THE SECOND PRIZE GOES TO NEW YORK, AND THE THIRD TO ILLINOIS.

THE STORY OF MONEY. NO. 1

BANKS AND THEIR BILLIONS—ARTERIES OF OUR MONEY SYSTEM



MR. STEPHEN H. P. PELL, BANKER, OF
S. H. P. PELL & CO.—Schloss

THE BANKING system of a country is to the national life what the arteries are to the human body. Through these important channels flows the life-blood of the nation—money. This "Story of Money," then, should comprise the facts relating to the cash and the channels through which it circulates. The story should include, too, an account of the functions of the heart of the system; for, while the mediums of circulation are the banks, the life-blood—money—is pumped through them by the heart—the national treasury.

Mention of the heart of our financial system, only as it relates directly to banks and money, will be made here. In the heart of the system, first of all, are the largest accounting offices in the world—those of the auditors of the Treasury Department at Washington. Four hundred book-keepers are employed in the single office that audits the accounts of the Post-office Department. And yet this office is only one of hundreds of others in that division of the Treasury Department that acts as the nation's bank. The work of all other divisions of the department is to collect, care for, and disburse public moneys.

Once the public revenues are received, the next duty of the department relates to their safe custody. There is usually in the treasury, in the shape of available assets, a sum in the neighborhood of \$800,000,000. Of this sum about \$300,000,000 is available for government expenses, the remainder being held on deposit against outstanding certificates and treasury notes. The safekeeping of these funds devolves upon the treasurer of the United States and nine assistant treasurers. The treasury proper—in charge of the treasurer—is in Washington. The nine sub-treasuries—each in charge of an assistant treasurer—are in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

In addition to this there are 450 national banks, designated as depositories, which are permitted to hold a certain amount of the public funds. Each of these banks must deposit security in the form of government bonds with the treasurer of the United States; then a balance is "fixed," and when that balance is passed the excess must be sent to the nearest sub-treasury. The assistant treasurers in the nine cities named, and the national bank depositories, are the disbursing offices of the nation.

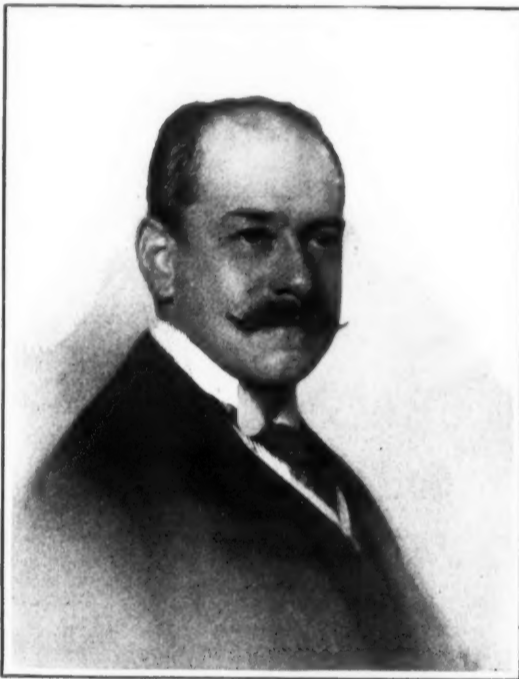
Every cent of the vast sums paid out is subject to an accounting by the auditors of the treasury. There are six such auditors who pass upon all such accounts. Thus we have as the custodians of the nation's funds: first, the treasurer of the United States, who may be said to correspond to the cashier of a bank; second, the assistant treasurers, who may be called assistant cashiers; third, the national bank depositories, the officers of which may be considered as the paying and receiving tellers; fourth, the comptroller, who corresponds to the legal officer of a bank; fifth, the auditors, who may be likened to the bookkeepers of a bank.

Let us now consider the banking system itself, in its immensity as a whole. Your share of the wealth of the United States, for example, is \$1,200. The share of each member of your family, too, is \$1,200. So that if the wealth of the nation should be divided to-day among the men, women, and children of the country, the average family, say, of five members would suddenly find \$6,000 in the household till. All of which means that our total national wealth is \$96,000,000,000. And how the mighty dollar has multiplied in our country is understood when it is stated that fifty years ago our national wealth was less than \$8,000,000,000.

BY GILSON WILLETS

Your share of the money in the banks alone, were that money divided now, would be \$100. For, in our nearly ten thousand banks, there are more than eight and one-half billions of dollars. Are you a depositor in a savings bank? Then you are one of seven million other depositors; and if the three billion of deposits in savings banks were divided among the depositors your share would be \$420. You would be better off in this respect than the savings-bank depositor in any other country on earth; for the Englishman would get in his country only \$87, the Frenchman only \$75, the German \$147, the Russian \$89, and the Japanese only \$5—the lowest of all.

A glance at the table printed with this article, summarizing the billions of dollars in and out of banks, shows that we are the richest nation in respect to actual cash. It is fitting, therefore, that this "Story of Money" should begin with a general review of the financial system and the banking business of to-day of the wealthiest of peoples. For the sake of clearness in presenting the facts, let us suppose, as this is an age of consolidation, that all our banking and allied institutions could be gathered in a single building. It would be a mastodonic structure, of course. What would a visit to this building reveal? In the basement, first of all, would be the gigantic manufacturing plants where money is made—the mints, where gold and silver bullion is turned into eagles, dollars, dimes, etc.; and the bureau of printing and engraving, where "greenbacks," gold and silver certificates, national bank notes, and United States bonds are printed. On



MR. JULES S. BACHE, OF THE BANKING FIRM OF
J. S. BACHE & CO.—Pirie McDonald

the ground floor of the building would be the United States Treasury Department and the nine sub-treasuries, where the products of the mints below would be passed over the counter to the people.

Taking the elevator to the floors above, the boy would call out for our guidance: "Second floor, all off for five thousand national banks. Third—this floor for six thousand nine hundred State banks. Fourth—eleven hundred savings banks. Fifth—Clearing-houses of New York and fifteen other cities. Sixth—Morgan's, Seligman's, Kuhn Loeb's, and eight hundred and fifty other private banks. Seventh—five hundred and eighty-five loan and trust companies. Eighth—five thousand building and loan associations." And we might add a ninth story to contain all the money and exchange brokers; a tenth for those engaged in metallurgy as connected with coins; an eleventh for all the shops for the sale of old and rare coins; and a twelfth for the departments wherein are handled all the revenue and postage stamps and other bits of paper that are "good as gold."

Such would be the tenants of this colossal structure, all dealing in one kind of merchandise—cash or its equivalent. Under this roof, indeed, would be represented the banking and money-managing system of the whole country. The army of employes from cellar to top story would number at least half a million. And no one person, working twelve hours a day through the period allotted to a natural life, could count, dollar by dollar, the cash that would be stored in the steel tills of this building at any specified moment.

Now for a few words about our banking system as a power. Over thirty per cent. of the banking power of the world is represented by the banks of our own country, exclusive of savings banks. This banking

power gets its force principally through the national banks which are distributed in districts in every State and Territory, from a single one in Nevada to more than 350 in New York State. Eight and a half billions of dollars, as I have said, is the approximate amount of the resources of all the banks in the country—about half of which is represented by individual deposits, and the other half by loans and discounts. Since 1863, when our national banking system was instituted, over five thousand national banks have been established, only about seven per cent. of which have failed.

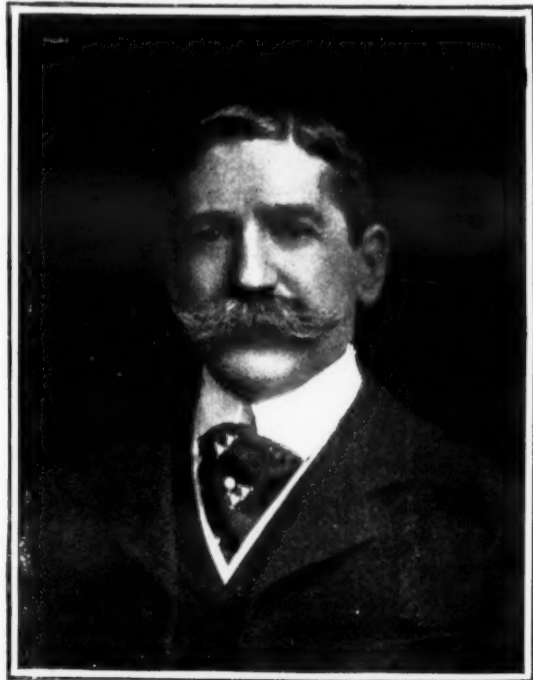
A bank is not only an institution for the safe keeping of money, and for convenience in drawing out money as wanted; it is in a real sense a medium of circulation. By law a bank must have a paid-up capital of at least \$50,000, but it is allowed to engage in financial transactions involving sums several times in excess of the capitalization. It is able to do this by virtue of the money carried on deposit by its customers, this fact involving the greatest ability on the part of its executive officers. It is thus for the best interest of a bank to secure the greatest possible number of substantial depositors. All that the depositors ask, in their turn is that their money be in safe keeping and constantly accessible by check. They will therefore patronize that bank which has the widest reputation for caution and sound financial policy in all its operations.

Ten dollars of surplus is greater in the eyes of a bank director than one thousand dollars of capital. The law requires each bank to set aside a percentage of its net profits each year until a surplus equal to twenty per cent. of the capital has been accumulated. The bank's books are examined periodically by an authorized examiner. Hence the depositors feel that, whatever use is made of their money in exchange for conveniences afforded them, their money will be perfectly safe.

A large part of the operations of the average bank is: first, in making loans, principally in sight drafts, although time notes are accepted on good collateral; second, in discounting notes when properly accredited; third, in taking such bonds and mortgages as are judged safe and profitable. Banks also invest their ready surplus in such securities as seem best, preferably government bonds and reliable railroad stocks. A few years ago one bank offered \$1,000,000 premium to the government for one-half the bond issue of that year. That is, the bank offered \$101,000,000 for \$100,000,000 in bonds, expecting an enormous profit even at these figures. Such are some of the broad, general facts relating to national and State banks and private banks.

Savings banks and their depositors are next in order for our consideration. In savings banks the majority of the depositors—fully seventy-five per cent.—are wage-earners. The remaining twenty-five per cent. is made up of the well-to-do class, the very rich, and the criminal class. The last named needs an explanation. The burglar or swindler who succeeds in getting away with cash booty believes in putting the money in a safe place. A savings bank is more trustworthy than a hole in the ground or a hollow tree; and how is the bank to know that a certain depositor, known as John Smith, is a criminal, a fugitive from justice? Any one may make a deposit in a savings bank, and no questions asked.

In New York a large proportion of the savings-bank depositors are foreigners—chiefly Italians, Germans, Hungarians, and Poles. One Italian, a keeper of a corner fruit-stand, whose earnings were acquired a copper at a time, has \$20,000 on deposit in a savings bank. The bosses of boot-black stands often have



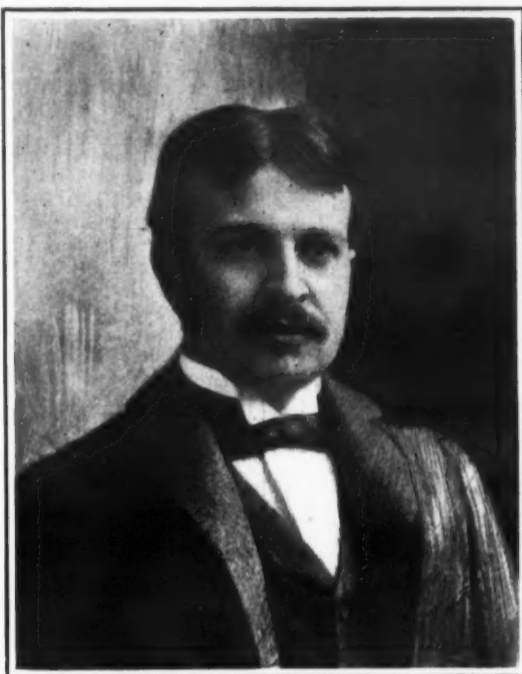
MR. WILLIAM SALOMAN, BANKER, OF WILLIAM
SALOMAN & CO.—Pach

more money in the bank than the customers whose shoes they polish. One bird-fancier, with a small shop on Fourth Avenue, showed a customer pass-books containing entries aggregating \$95,000. A savings bank, under the law of certain States, is not allowed to receive more than \$3,000 from any one depositor. But this law is easily evaded by making deposits in the names of wife, mother, or sister—\$3,000 for each. When the family members give out, pass-books are obtained in the names of various friends—in all cases being careful to open the account as a trustee for the person named.

The rush of deposits in the savings banks, especially of New York City, in recent years has been remarkable. For the first time in the banking history of the city the billion-dollar mark was reached and passed in 1902. More than two million depositors in New York City now have an average of \$450 each in bank. All mankind can boast of but ten billions in savings-bank deposits to our one billion in New York City savings banks alone; while the deposits in all the savings banks of the United States are about one-third as much as those of all other countries. Some banks now pay four per cent. interest—a rate higher, in the average, than that yielded by so-called gilt-edged railroad bonds. Even at three and one-half per cent. the deposits in New York savings banks earn \$35,000,000 profits in one year, most of which is paid to wage-earners and their families.

Just a word about the relation of the great clearing-houses of the country to the money in our banks. The story of the New York clearing-house, for example, cannot be told in mere millions. It must be told in the language of billions. One incident in this narrative of dollars and cents involves even that incomprehensible word, trillion; for the total of the clearings that have passed through this wonderful money establishment from the day, in 1853, when the house was first opened for business, to September 1st, 1905, is exactly \$1,703,425,193,722.60. When it is considered that this total of over seventeen hundred billions of dollars is figured down to sixty cents, the great marvel is not the magnitude of the figure, not the sum of one trillion, seven hundred billion; the real

marvel is that infinitesimal grain of sand counted in with this boundless continent of dollars—that sixty cents. Think of the work of the clerks who did the counting. There are clearing-houses in all the great banking centres of the country, but no one of them



HERBERT S. CARPENTER, OF THOMAS L. MANSON & CO.
Davis & Sanford.

does business on a scale so positively gigantic as the one in New York. The New York house, representing fifty-three banks, cleared last year \$56,000,000,000. The average daily clearings were \$200,000,000, and the

average daily balance paid in money was \$10,000,000. The next biggest clearing-house is that of Chicago, with clearings of \$8,000,000,000. The New York clearing-house is, in fact, the most important business institution in the world, its transactions exceeding those of the clearing-house of London last year by six billions.

Such is the story of the arteries of our money system—the banks considered in their immense entirety. The details of the circulation of the nation's life-blood—cash—through these arteries, and just how the banks conduct their business of billions, will be set forth in later articles. There remains to be added here only the fact that as long as throbs the heart of the money system—the national treasury—the circulation of the life-blood will continue and the national life will be sustained.

OUR BANK BILLIONS AT A GLANCE.

Total number of banks.....	9,519
Total resources of banks.....	\$8,500,000,000
Number of national banks.....	5,134
Capital of national banks.....	\$761,000,000
Surplus of national banks.....	\$390,000,000
State banks, number of.....	6,923
Resources of State banks.....	\$2,800,000,000
Number of savings banks.....	1,157
Resources of savings banks.....	\$3,175,000,000
Number of loan and trust companies.....	585
Resources of loan and trust companies.....	\$2,380,000,000
Private banks, number of.....	854
Resources of private banks.....	\$123,000,000
Number of savings-banks depositors.....	7,305,000
Total deposits in savings banks.....	\$3,600,000,000
Total clearings of clearing-houses in U. S., 1904.....	\$102,000,000,000
Total clearings, New York clearing-house, 1904.....	\$56,000,000,000
Gold in circulation, including bullion in treasury.....	\$1,350,000,000
Gold actually in circulation.....	\$641,000,000
Total paper money in circulation.....	\$1,750,000,000
Silver dollars in circulation.....	\$76,000,000
Silver dollars in treasury.....	\$14,000,000
Small silver in circulation.....	\$98,000,000
Small silver in treasury.....	\$11,000,000
National banks individual deposits.....	\$3,330,000,000

[The next article in this series will be on "Cash; the Life-blood of the Nation."]

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

THE abandonment of the annual Thanksgiving Day function, known as the Eagle Rock Hill Climb, was received with a great deal of thanks by the metropolitan motorists, especially those who do publicity and pictorial work for affairs of this kind. Thanksgiving Day is so essentially a home holiday that for the man of the auto to go away from his home, and be exposed to the chilling blasts on the Orange Mountains for six hours on the last day of November, requires a great deal of fortitude. Besides that, there is no need of hill climbs—any good car can climb any good hill—so that to get excitement out of the hill-climbing it becomes necessary to use over-powered cars. An accident might then occur and produce a revulsion of feeling which might check the present steady progress of the automobile.

M. DARRACQ, the president of the Chambre Syndicate Automobile of France, sums up the idea of a law, for France at least, as follows: First, no legal speed limit. Second, the driver to be responsible for any accident that may occur, no matter what may have been the speed of the car. Third, in trying cases, the judge is to take the circumstances into account in considering the liability of the driver. Fourth, driving certificates to be awarded as the result of a very serious and special examination. The last suggestion especially appeals to the general public.

THE PARIS commission has decided that if reckless driving is to be suppressed, automobiles must be placed only in the hands of men who are morally and physically fitted to drive such vehicles. The driver must be not less than sixteen years old, and between sixteen and eighteen he may only drive a car with a motor of not more than two horse-power. After that he may drive a car not exceeding thirty-five horse-power until he reaches the age of twenty-one, when he will be authorized to handle cars without limitation as to power. A bell must be fitted to cars, as well as a horn. The use of the horn is not allowed in the cities, but only in the country, where the driver may at discretion use bell or horn, the bell, however, being officially recognized as a warning signal. The commission was unable to fix upon any feasible means of indicating the speed of a car from the road, but this matter will be further considered.

HARDLY HAD the echo of the Vanderbilt race died away when it was suggested that a special race be held between three of the Fiats and three of the Mercedes cars which competed in the Vanderbilt race. The idea is to add to the Florida programme a race of the approximate distance of the Vanderbilt race, in which only cars that competed in the Vanderbilt race would be eligible. It is a question, after all, whether this race would interest the makers. Certainly those who did well in the Vanderbilt race would have everything to lose and nothing to gain, while, on the contrary, those who did not do well in the Vanderbilt race might have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

MASSACHUSETTS ranks high in automobilism. The State highway commission reports that on

October 15th there had been registered in the State during the year 11,546 automobiles, 1,495 motor cycles, and 270 makers and dealers, besides 10,995 licenses to amateur drivers, and 4,776 professional chauffeurs' licenses. Since 1903, \$59,351.50 has been collected in fees from automobiles. Meanwhile, the iron-shod horse and the buggy have not turned in a dollar while busily engaged in tearing the roads of Massachusetts to pieces.

THERE IS no getting around the fact that the commercial motor vehicle is in vogue. Not only for use in delivery service, but also in the handling of

Where the Old Home Used To Be.

NAUGHT can make the worn heart warmer
Than the visions of the charmer
In thy castle, Memory.
Ah, the pictures glowing, glowing,
And the snowing, snowing, snowing
All about the Christmas-tree
Where the old home used to be!

THERE are smile, and song, and laughter,
From the ceiling to the rafter,
In thy castle, Memory:
There are loved ones in their places,
There are fond and lovely faces
Where the old home used to be,
And the glorious Christmas-tree!

ALL the swift descending glory
Of home's stainless dream and story
Crowns thy castle, Memory!
And is wrought from out thy bosom,
Wondrous fruit and wondrous blossom,
Song of sky and song of sea,
Where the old home used to be!

THERE is romping in the meadows
Where the daisies left their shadows
Sunn'd and 'brodered of thee;
There's the June of joy and gladness,
There's the sorrow and the sadness,
For some forms we could not see
Where the old home used to be!

THERE'S the beauty of dominion,
Of faith dropt from angel pinion,
In thy castle, Memory:
There's the gold of hearts we treasure
With delight's unstinted measure,
The immortal dowry
Of the home that used to be!

LES the village church in splendor
Of the sunset warm and tender,
Rainbow'd in the memory.
Ah, the yesternight, when mother
Led me there as leads no other
Where the old home used to be,
And the glorious Christmas-tree!

E. S. L. THOMPSON.

passenger traffic, has this type of car shown itself to be far superior to the horse-drawn conveyance. Especially is this true in the case of vehicles which are used the year around. The problem of heating and lighting may be very easily solved when a gasoline motor is used. The heat from the exhaust gases or the cooling water may be utilized by making use of radiators which are placed along the floor of the car. This heat would naturally go to waste, and therefore this very desirable advantage may be obtained at practically no cost at all. The lighting problem is almost as easily solved. A small dynamo, driven direct from the engine, together with a storage battery, furnishes an electric-power plant which may be depended upon at all times. Many of the up-to-date stage lines in the West have contracted for such wagonettes, and those who have been using them pronounce the proposition a great success. The same principles may be applied to delivery wagons, so that ere long the delivery man can make his long winter trips in comparative comfort, keeping himself in better health, and in many ways giving his house more effective service.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

The "Coffee Heart."

IT IS AS DANGEROUS AS THE TOBACCO OR WHISKEY HEART.

"COFFEE heart" is common to many coffee users and is liable to send the owner to his or her long home if the drug is persisted in. You can run 30 or 40 yards and find out if your heart is troubled. A lady who was once a victim of the "coffee heart" writes from Oregon:

"I have been a habitual user of coffee all my life and have suffered very much in recent years from ailments which I became satisfied were directly due to the poison in the beverage, such as torpid liver and indigestion, which in turn made my complexion blotchy and muddy.

"Then my heart became affected. It would beat most rapidly just after I drank my coffee, and go below normal as the coffee effect wore off. Sometimes my pulse would go as high as 137 beats to the minute. My family were greatly alarmed at my condition and at last mother persuaded me to begin the use of Postum Food Coffee.

"I gave up the old coffee entirely and absolutely, and made Postum my sole table beverage. This was 6 months ago, and all my ills, the indigestion, inactive liver and rickety heart action, have passed away, and my complexion has become clear and natural. The improvement set in very soon after I made the change, just as soon as the coffee poison had time to work out of my system.

"My husband has also been greatly benefited by the use of Postum, and we find that a simple breakfast with Postum is as satisfying and more strengthening than the old heavier meal we used to have with the other kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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If you don't get a pen free, this ad. is good for a discount of TEN PER CENT. on any of our pens until January 1st, 1906, at any store that sells them, or may be mailed us. For example, if your dealer will not get the Standard, send this advertisement and \$2.50 for a \$3.00 pen, postpaid, guaranteed two years.

(However used, your name and full address must be written below.)
Name
Street
City

DEALERS. If you have our line in stock you are hereby authorized to give one of our \$3 Standard Pens free to the first adult presenting this advertisement duly filled in, provided the party is one of your known customers, or has spent one dollar in your store that day. Send us the ad. and get another pen. If you haven't our line, send for any assortment of a dozen or more with this filled in and we will include the extra Pen free.

No store may give away more than one pen, but dealers may allow ten per cent. discount on all our pens sold through this advertisement, and we will accept one of these advertisements, signed by purchaser, as a due-bill for full amount of each discount thus given till January 1, '06.

This offer does not apply to dealers who have, or who may order samples only, amounting to less than one dozen.

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No ink dropper.
No stained fingers.
No overflow—can't fill too full.
No lump or projections.
No twisted rubbers.
No valves or pistons to leak.
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No openings of any kind in barrel.
SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

Made with solid brass gold points of all styles, medium tipped. Sold at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 to fit every pocket-book as well as every hand. Any size beautifully gold mounted \$3.00 extra. Catalogue on request.

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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

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THIS APPEARS to be no time for a conservative man to go into Wall Street. All precedents have been thrown to the winds. All experiences of the past count for nothing. Manipulators, great and small, are in such absolute control of the situation that they seem to be able, for the time being, to upset even established economic laws. The man who joins the crowd and rushes in to put up prices is popular, while the cautious, prudent, conservative man, who, in the light of experience, makes bold to predict that the outcome of the present situation is full of hazard, is scoffed at and stoned. Plenty of money has been made by venturesome ones who have rushed in and followed the tips that manipulators of pools have given day by day, and the danger of a break in these pools has thus, to some extent, been averted. Ultimately, however, the break will have to come, and, as in all other experiences of this kind, those who enter the game last will have to carry the load.

This is not a real, but a fictitious, bull market. But as long as powerful manipulators have abundant monetary support from banks and trust companies, and the pools are successfully continued in certain stocks, there will be great danger in selling them short. No better illustration of the conditions I have described can be found than in the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, a company which has never paid a dividend, which is earning at best not to exceed three per cent. on its enormous

inflated capital, which must expend millions of dollars on improvements and extensions, but which has been put up nearly to par. If manipulation alone were responsible for this no better stock for the bears to attack could be found. But, following its sharp advance, the suspicion at once arose that the wealthy and powerful clique who control B. R. T. had made, or might make, a deal with the Pennsylvania Railroad to unload the B. R. T. system on the latter, to be used in connection with the rapidly developing business of the Long Island Railroad, also a Pennsylvania institution, and on this report the stock kept on jumping, though it was promptly denied.

For some time the suburban lines of the Long Island road have been preparing for the use of electricity as a motive power, and the inference was ventured that a close alliance between the Long Island and the B. R. T. systems would be the outcome. If the Pennsylvania or the Metropolitan should guarantee four per cent. on B. R. T. stock the latter would at once approximate par in value. Perhaps this will not be done; but I mention the matter to illustrate the fact that inside information enables those who possess it to take advantage of it, while the public is entirely in the dark. Insiders therefore have a sure thing and outsiders only a gamble.

The same interests that control Brooklyn Rapid Transit were largely in control of a much smaller system known as the United Traction Railway, covering the trolley lines in Albany, Troy, and vicinity. This company is capitalized as heavily, proportionately, as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and pays 5 per cent. dividends. These dividends, according to the latest quarterly reports, were scarcely earned, and yet the property has just been unloaded on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad (with the New York Central as a side partner) at \$150 a share. Of course insiders, who knew of this deal, profited largely by their knowledge, but what do shareholders of the Delaware and Hudson who did not know of it think of the operation, which thus loads upon their company a local traction concern more or less in public disfavor, and subject to the possibility of bitter competition? The Delaware and Hudson Railroad is a great corporation, with enormous revenues, but can it afford to pay \$150 a share for a 5 per cent. stock? Those of the officers who were in the deal were probably thinking of the money they would make by the operation more than of anything else. If the stockholders realized what was being done with their money, however, they would take proceedings in the courts to prevent the purchase of the United Traction at such a high figure.

Some day President Roosevelt's idea of a public investigation of our railroads will be carried out. Beside the revelations that will follow such an investigation the disclosures of the life-insurance companies will seem insignificant. The pools in Reading, Smelting, Erie, Rock Island, Union Pacific, American Locomotive, and others need only to be recalled to indicate their power. The Rock Island pool has quit, apparently in disgust. I am not surprised, in view of the depressing disclosures revealed by its annual report. The Rock Island combination of various railways was made during the period of inflation. It did what the Delaware and Hudson has recently done with the United Traction Company—i. e., it absorbed other properties at a very high valuation and loaded them on the Rock Island, whose shoulders were broad enough to bear heavy burdens. One hundred and twenty dollars a share, for instance, was paid by the Rock Island for St. Louis and San Francisco stock which had been selling for about \$75 a share. The 'Frisco road is now having a hard time to earn the dividends it pays. If the Rock Island is finding it hard during these prosperous times to earn the 4 per cent. dividend on the preferred, what may not happen to it with the return of a period of general slackness in business?

It takes courage, when the tide in Wall Street seems to be all one way, to talk against it. There are those who say that the persistency and strength of the bull movement, in spite of tight money, the very limited reserves of the banks, and their greatly over-extended

Continued on page 551.

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THE Wellington Association began paying dividends in January, 1904. Since then it has paid 31 per cent. to its stockholders. It has never failed to pay its regular 3 per cent. dividend, or an extra dividend in December. The Association will pay an extra dividend of 3 per cent. December 1st, and regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. December 31st. Six per cent. in six weeks. Come with the winners.

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WILLIAM H. COE, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

"Leslie's" During Civil War.

Continued from page 544.

"our special artist," in which the President is represented lying on a bed surrounded by officers in uniform, members of the Cabinet, and personal friends. The shooting of Booth in the barn, by Boston Corbett, is "from a sketch by an eye-witness," who pictures the assassin as he is being dragged from the flames by soldiers out into the open. Of peculiar interest is an alleged representation in the paper for May 20th, 1865, of the final disposition of Booth's body. In a small boat, out upon the Potomac, in the darkness of night, are two officers with a white bundle bound to a plank, which they are in the act of plunging into the water. Under this picture runs the line: "Final Disposition of the Body of John Wilkes Booth—an Authentic Sketch." With a view of forestalling any questions which may thereafter be raised as to the exact truthfulness of this gruesome scene, the editor is at the pains to print above it, in double-leaded type, these words: "The sketch below was furnished by one of the two officers employed in the duty of sinking the body of Booth in the middle of the Potomac. Although not authorized to divulge his name, I am able to vouch for the truth of the representation." This avowal, duly signed by "F. Leslie," and dated New York, May 10th, 1865, would seem to be a clincher of its kind; but a conscientious regard for historical accuracy leads us to add that this alleged disposal of the body of President Lincoln's murderer was a figment of the imagination, pardonable, possibly, under the code of newspaper ethics which then prevailed.

But with the awful deed of John Wilkes Booth we must conclude this account of FRANK LESLIE'S as a pictorial historian of the Civil War. That, both by pen and pencil, it rendered a most valuable service to the Union during those fateful years there can be no question. By the accuracy of its portraiture, for the most part, and by the loyalty of its utterances, it secured and held the esteem and confidence of all supporters of the Union, both at home and in the field, brought cheer to many a lonely camp-fire and hope and inspiration to many a home-circle, as the weeks came and went in those memorable and never-to-be-forgotten years.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 550.

credit, is the best indication that stocks are a purchase and not a sale. Superficially, this may appear to be a good argument, but fundamentally it is defective. The fluctuations of the stock market are evidence of that fact. They have been too violent in certain instances to be altogether natural, and their very violence has furnished proof that manipulation is largely responsible for the advance. In the present temper of leading speculators, a bull movement would be possible and probable if money were plentiful, but it could not be a movement of long continuance, because it starts from too high a level. It would have to be interrupted by frequent, and perhaps violent, fluctuations, and there would always be danger that one of these might happen at a moment when unexpected circumstances would combine to make the depression acute and far-reaching.

The question of the moment is, whether money is soon to be cheaper. Opinions have differed on this, and have changed almost day by day, but we have seen in the past few months abundant evidences that all the moneyed capitals of the world are accumulating gold. With our higher interest rates we have been able to borrow liberally abroad, but with advancing rates in Berlin and London we may be called upon early in the new year to meet some of our indebtedness abroad. There is a difference of opinion both here and in Europe, among leading bankers, as to the future of the money market. The revolutionary outbreak in Russia certainly indicates troublesome times abroad, with a possibility of financial peril in St. Petersburg and in Paris, which means trouble in all the other money centres, New York included. It is clear that cheap money is not expected on this side of the water for several months to come, for time loans are being made for four months at 5 per cent. or thereabouts.

The Secretary of the Treasury is relied upon by the great speculators of

Wall Street to prevent anything like a prolonged period of very tight money. It is a curious fact that these powerful interests seem to have a controlling influence in Washington. But their influence is not as great as they fancy. When money touched twenty-five per cent. not long ago, one of the most prominent and active leaders of the bull movement in Wall Street said to a friend, confidentially (in explanation of the strength of the market that afternoon): "To-morrow you will find an announcement in the morning papers that the Secretary of the Treasury is to distribute \$25,000,000 among the New York banks to relieve the money pressure." Sure enough, the next day, I read in the columns of two or three of the morning newspapers, which are more or less under the influence of Wall Street, that Secretary Shaw was about to come to the relief of the money market.

But better counsels prevailed. It seems that some of the most influential men in New York banking circles had led President Roosevelt to believe that the stringency in Wall Street foreboded disaster, and that the Secretary of the Treasury must act immediately to relieve the pressure. Secretary Shaw, having just returned from New York City, knew better, and when he presented the real situation to the President, and disclosed that the only interests that were suffering were those of the big speculators, it was very properly decided to let them take care of themselves. I mention this incident simply to show how far-reaching is the influence of the leading men who dominate the financial situation at New York. This influence is felt at Washington, in both branches of Congress, in all the departments, and it is the controlling influence in the Legislatures of a number of States. Is it remarkable that, with such tremendous power, it is enabled to maintain a bull movement in Wall Street in the face of conditions that absolutely fail to justify it?

"S., Goshen, N. Y.: I am unable to obtain any information regarding it, and think it is a good thing to leave alone.

"S., Pittsburg, Penn.: I do not believe in the Olympic Mining Company's future, and would not subscribe for the bonds. The Mogollon bonds are much better.

"M., Providence, R. I., and "E., Duluth, Minn.: The rapid rise in Brooklyn Rapid Transit on mere rumors emphasizes my oft-repeated statement that it is a dangerous stock in which to speculate.

"B., Albany, N. Y.: I would not sacrifice my American Telegraph and Telephone stock at this time. The occasional stock dividends which this company declares give it new life at intervals, and on a further advance you can sell more advantageously.

"H., Troy, N. Y.: Central Leather, Distillers' Securities, and U. S. Reduction and Refining are all speculatively attractive, especially the first mentioned, in view of its dominating influence in the leather market, and the last mentioned because of the present tendency to put up all stocks of this character. This seems to be based on reports of a coming amalgamation on a gigantic scale of all the



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Art Calendar for 1906

Is the finest, most artistic and probably the most costly calendar to be issued for the coming year.

It consists of four beautiful paintings by Maud Humphrey, the celebrated artist, representing "The Four Seasons."

The subjects—dainty, ethereal figures—are placed in graceful ovals, surrounded by decorative borders designed by C. A. Etherington, a pupil of Mucha, Paris, the greatest living decorative artist.

These panels are devoid of any advertising matter.

The fifth or calendar panel containing the months for 1906 is a beautiful design, representing a maid bearing a tray with a bottle of Malt-Nutrine.

Each leaf is 24x10 inches, beautifully lithographed in twelve colors and gold, and bound with a silken cord.

This art calendar will be sent to any address upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or the tops of twelve metal caps from Malt-Nutrine bottles sent to the Malt-Nutrine Department, Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, U. S. A.

Malt-Nutrine The most nourishing liquid food—most grateful to the weakened stomach. A necessity to nursing mothers, weak or growing children. It creates appetite and gives health to the weak and ailing. Sold by druggists and grocers.

copper interests. Distillers' Securities pays good dividends, and the manipulators who control it have, for some time past, been talking of considerably higher prices. I regard it as a gamble.

"Alder": 1. It is a pretty safe rule to buy stocks when no one seems to want them, and to sell them when things are on the move. The stock you mention is therefore not unattractive, if, as you report, its business is so good. 2. Greene Con. Copper is a very valuable property, with an enormous output, and pays regular dividends. Greene Con. Gold is altogether a different proposition, and I am unable to obtain information that would justify me in recommending it, even at current low prices. Greene Gold-Silver is much more attractive.

"S., New York: 1. The advance in Reading, no

doubt, has something more than the manipulation behind it, though every one believes that a powerful pool controls the stock. The property has great value, but if the coal strike in the anthracite regions which begins to loom up as a possibility should occur next spring, Reading and all the other coals might suffer. 2. Disclosure that the dividend on the Metropolitan Railway is far from being earned has hurt the stock. Unless it becomes a part of a general traction combination in New York on a favorable basis, which is not unlikely, it is not worth more than it is selling for. I doubt if the 7 per cent. dividends can be continued indefinitely. 3. Union Pacific is said to be the most attractive in spite of the rise it has had.

Continued on page 552.

A Test Will Tell

What Liquozone Can Do for You--and It Is Free.

You who are waiting—we ask you again to try Liquozone; to try it at our expense. You'll regret this delay when you learn what the product means to you.

Do as millions have done—stop doubting; give Liquozone a test. Then judge it by results. Germ diseases—and there are scores of them—call for a germicide. Those are the diseases to which Liquozone best applies. Don't cling blindly to old-time remedies, if you don't find them effective. Let us prove the power of the new.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

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Abscess—Anemia
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Contagious Diseases
Cancer—Catarrh
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dyspepsia—Dandruff
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—Gall Stones

Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Hay Fever—Influenza
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Malaria—Neuralgia
Piles—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:

Kidney Troubles Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles Women's Diseases
Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is—

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

W 310 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

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NEVADA CONSOLIDATED
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India's Neglected Market.

AN AMERICAN who has been traveling about, inquiring into trade conditions in foreign lands, declares that American producers are neglecting a market in India which is nearly as important as the one in China. He says that general trade conditions in India seem quite as discouraging as in Egypt, and for reasons quite similar, namely, that Americans are making no proper effort to get their share of the trade. The total imports of India in 1904 amounted to \$300,000,000, which included \$25,000,000 of government stores. Two-thirds of the imports were of articles of which the United States is the largest producer, yet the imports from the United States in 1903 were only \$4,028,000 as against \$5,795,000 in 1890.

Special Prizes for Photos.

The attention of amateur photographers is called to three new special prizes offered by LESLIE'S WEEKLY. A prize of \$10 will be awarded for the best picture of a typical boy's room; a prize of \$10 for the most striking photo of a girl's apartment; and a prize of \$10 for the most pleasing picture of a decorated household "den." These are unusually attractive contests, and they should arouse the artistic ambition of all our many hundreds of contributing camerists.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence. The competition will be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with News value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other News picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Shawmut Consolidated Copper Co.

Mines in Bingham Canon, Utah

\$3.50 per share Par \$5.00

F. W. MCALEER & CO.

70 State Street, Boston

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance
 Bureau for the Collection of Taxes
 New York, December 1, 1905

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 919 OF the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897) notice is hereby given to all persons or corporations who have omitted to pay their taxes "To pay the same in the Borough in which the property is located," as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, corner Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

and that under the provisions of section 916 of said Charter, "If any such tax shall remain unpaid on the first day of December, it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to charge, receive and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on that day in addition to the amount of such tax one per centum on the amount thereof, and to charge receive and collect upon such tax so remaining unpaid on the first day of January thereafter, interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the day on which said taxes became due and payable (October 2, 1905) as provided by section nine hundred and fourteen of this act to the date of payment."

DAVID E. AUSTEN
 Receiver of Taxes



I Am Making Money For 10,000 Satisfied Clients

I can make it for YOU.

My Companies are paying nearly \$300,000 in dividends annually, and their stocks have increased in value about \$6,000,000 in a few years.

So far as I know not one of my clients has ever lost a dollar.

I am working on a wonderfully successful system combining immense speculative profits with perfect safety.

Do you want to share in these profits?

Do you want a safe, certain, liberal income for life?

Would you invest a few dollars each month in order to accumulate a fortune?

If so, send me your name and I will send you

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my illustrated investment paper, which will give you full information. It describes my successful plan of operation. It tells you how to make your dimes grow into dollars. It gives advice that may be worth hundreds of dollars to you. It shows how 10%, 20% or 30% may be as easily and safely made as 4%. It points out the road to wealth. Write for it to-day.

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Count by The best judges in the world.

FACE INSURANCE

is just about as important as life insurance. Williams' Shaving Soap is "The only Safe Policy." It affords absolute protection against the smarting, irritating and still more dreaded effects of inferior soaps, and keeps the face in a healthful condition always.

To insure your face, whether you shave yourself or the barber shaves you, see that nothing but the pure, refreshing, healing WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP is used.

Williams' Shaving Sticks, Shaving Tablets, Toilet Waters, Talcum Powder, Jersey Cream Toilet Soap, Williams' Tar Soap, etc., sold every where.

Williams' Shaving Stick (Trial Size) sent for 4c. in stamps.

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SANTA CLAUS'S WIG AND WHISKERS. A very fine wig and whiskers \$2.50. (crease paint to change appearance of face, 25c. Entire outfit \$2.35. Santa Claus Masks, wool beard 25c., with Can 50c. Order at once to avoid delays of Holiday rush. Send 4c. stamp for our large catalogue of plays, wigs, etc., and "Art of Making Up." F. Trademore Co., Toledo, O.

ADVERTISE IN LESLIE'S WEEKLY



Bugs and Animals that Talk

IT WILL amuse both big and little folks to see Gus Dirks's funny bugs and animals living, talking and acting just like real children and grown-ups. To this artist belongs the distinction of opening our eyes to the quaint little life in our midst, and his work is now famous. His best drawings have been collected and published, with accompanying verses, in a charming little book called

"Bugville Life"

—the most welcome and appropriate Christmas gift you can buy for a child. It contains sixty-six pages printed on heavy wood-cut paper with the accompanying verses in large, clear type, and a handsome cover in colors was designed especially for it.

We will send "Bugville Life" to any address in the United States upon receipt of price, twenty-five cents.

We will send "Bugville Life," together with five Story Pictures for Little Ones, mounted on dark, heavy board for little fingers to handle, upon receipt of price, fifty cents.

For foreign orders, add ten cents for extra postage and wrapping.

Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 551.

"L., Brooklyn: I can get no ratings. Do not recommend."

"C. H. C., Burlington, Vt.: I think it is worth par, and that ultimately you will get it."

"Inquirer," Cohoes, N. Y.: An illustrated map of the Buffalo district will be mailed you without cost by Irving K. Farrington & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.

"B., Syracuse: The property for a long time was almost dormant. I have been unable to get a recent report, and do not know whether its condition has improved or not."

"H., Lawrence, Kan.: H. E. Graham, of 43 Exchange Place, New York, publishes an interesting free book on the oil industry of Indiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory."

"B., Dansville, N. Y.: I would not advise any one of moderate means to take his money from a savings bank and put it in anything that the stock market or a speculative market of any kind might offer."

"Wabash": The Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 2ds are secured by the road and property of the company, and by a deposit of a majority of the shares of the Wheeling and Lake Erie. I consider them a fairly good speculation for a long pull."

"Ginger," Troy, N. Y.: I am advised by F. W. McAleer & Co., of Boston, that the price of the Shawmut Consolidated stock is \$3.50 a share. The article you refer to on the Bingham Canyon, by Mr. Rowe, mentioned \$2.50 as the price of the Shawmut stock. This was an error."

"S., Syracuse: Reports that Bay State Gas would be benefited by some sort of settlement of the litigation in which it has been involved have been heard for a long time. Its affairs are in such a tangled situation that no one can tell what its future will be. You will buy the stock, therefore, purely as a gamble. Of late it has been very inactive."

"S., Milwaukee: Both Isle Royale and Shannon are more favorably regarded. It is said that the development work on the former has been very successful and promising. Isle Royale has sold as low this year as 17 1/2, and Shannon as low as 6 5/8. Unless there is a reaction in the copper market, these stocks are not unattractive, but I believe that all speculative stocks have been somewhat unduly advanced."

"S., Cleveland: Centennial is now selling at about twice its lowest figures of the year. It seems to be more active, and, if the copper craze continues, bids fair to sell higher with other copper stocks. But there must be an end to the copper boom some day. It was only about a year ago that Centennial was assessed \$4 a share. I would take a profit if I could get it on any further rise, but would not sell at a loss."

"K., Newark, N. J.: I see nothing particularly attractive about American Hide and Leather common at present. It sold last year as low as \$3 a share. Of course, in an active and upward market, all the very cheap, low-priced stocks in time will take their turn, but you might have to wait a while for such a market. 2. You must be a subscriber at the home office at full rates to be entitled to the privileges of this department."

"S., Hagerstown, Md.: 1. The Detroit Southern has been succeeded by the Detroit, Toledo and Iron-town Railroad, following the foreclosure of the former in May, 1905. Under the circumstances you can do nothing else but surrender your common certificates and await the listing of the new shares. 2. I do not regard Rock Island more favorably, in view of the disclosure in its last annual statement, of the heavy burden it is carrying."

"Vindex": 1. Utah Apex is a promising property in an excellent district, and it looks as if it had excellent prospects. 2. So much has been said about the proposed consolidation of National Lead, and so many denials have been made, that only insiders can give you accurate information. I am not one of them. There have been evidences of late that insiders were accumulating National Lead, in spite of the report that the proposed merger will not be consummated. Sometimes information is given to the public to mislead."

"Investor," N. Y. Z.: 1. The difference between the Rock Island and the Toledo St. Louis and Western is that the former, according to its last annual report, is getting in worse condition all the while, while the Clover Leaf, according to its reports, is getting in better condition. On their merits, I still believe there is not much difference between the bonds, certainly not as much as is represented by the difference in price. You must bear in mind that the Clover Leaf 4s, under the right which exists for the retirement of the first 3 1/2-2s, may some day constitute a first lien on a very valuable property. 2. We judge of things by their earnings, present, past, and prospective, as well as by the character and efficiency of their management, the development of the territory through which they run, and the danger of competition."

"Hemenway": 1. I spoke of the possibilities of Havana Tobacco, both common and preferred, several times while these stocks were dormant, and said that the time to buy was when they were inactive. Since that time both stocks have had a considerable advance. If the temper of the market continues bullish they will both go higher. 2. I think Greene Copper is cheaper to-day than Amalgamated, considering the intrinsic value of the two properties and the respective dividends they pay. I would not be in a hurry to buy. 3. Union Bag has had a very good advance this year. I think it is safer for a long pull than American Can, but, speculatively, American Can preferred is the cheaper at present. 4. I would not sacrifice my American Ice Securities shares. I believe you will some day get all that they cost you, and more."

"H. H., Ludlow, Vt.: 1. Of all the leading dividend-paying copper shares, Greene Copper has been least affected by the recent speculative rise in copper shares. It has paid excellent dividends, is earning far more than it pays, and is conceded to be a very valuable property. The shares seem to have been quietly and persistently bought by those who know its value and who seek to buy as low as they can. If a speculative movement were started in it, it could be forced much higher, but all attempts to depress it have failed, so I would be inclined to hold, rather than to sell, in the hope of buying back at a cheaper price, though of course a bad break in the market would carry everything with it. 2. Each copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY bears on its title-page its number. The wrapper on your paper gives the number of the paper with which your subscription will expire."

"X., Charles City, Ia.: 1. Unless the earnings of the Rock Island system make a better showing than they did last year, the preferred stock will not be particularly attractive. 2. People's Gas pays 6 per cent. The company is being vigorously opposed by the municipal authorities, and that operates as a handicap on the stock. 3. Erie 1st preferred looks more attractive than Reading, when you compare their prices. 4. Certain powerful influences on Wall Street have of late been boasting that the Steel Trust stocks would sell high, and they will try no doubt to make their boast good. 5. Promise of dividends on Southern Pacific common has boosted the stock. This promise, it is said, will be kept next year, but nothing, officially, has been given out. 6. Southern Railway common is selling at twice the low price of last year, and as it pays no dividends it looks high enough for the present."

"E. B., New York: 1. Banking interests that are the heaviest holders of T. C. and I. have been advising their friends to hold their stock, but have not explained the reason. Whether the Steel Trust is to acquire it, or whether it is to be combined on a favorable basis with other Southern iron and steel properties, I am unable to learn. Both rumors prevail. 2. The rise in Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been engineered, many believe, to make a market for the convertible 4 per cent. bonds. As these are convertible at par, the movement may not stop until

that figure has been reached. Much money must be spent on the road, and this can most easily be obtained by selling convertibles. It may be that dividends are anticipated, and with modern processes of book-keeping, dividends could be paid on Brooklyn Rapid Transit if the treasury could be replenished by the sale of practically an unlimited issue of convertible 4s.

"S. S. S., Massachusetts: 1. Shannon Copper has enjoyed less of a rise this year than most of the active copper stocks dealt in on the Boston exchange, and for that reason a speculative movement in it has been anticipated. I regard it as highly speculative. 2. Canadian Pacific is very closely held at home and abroad, and is undoubtedly doing an increasing business, and adding greatly to its profits by the influx of American emigrants to its farm lands. I doubt if it will sell much lower unless the entire market has a reaction. 3. Metropolitan, paying 7 per cent., has looked attractive on the decline, and would sell higher if it were believed that it could continue to pay the present rate of dividends. It is one of the anomalies of the stock market that B. R. T., paying no dividends, should

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be advancing so rapidly, and that it bids fair shortly to approximate the price of a 7 per cent. local traction stock like Metropolitan. This hardly seems reasonable."

"Rhoda": 1. I would not sell any of the investment stocks short at this time, especially those closely held, like Illinois Central. A 20-point margin on a stock selling near 200 is altogether too small. 2. American Car Foundry is doing a very heavy business, but a conservative management would hesitate to declare dividends on the common until an abundant surplus and working capital has been provided. 3. The New York Central has offered \$17,000,000 of treasury stock for subscription at par by stockholders. The road is reporting splendid earnings, but an unusually large percentage is required for operating expenses. On the present dividends it is high enough. I doubt if the rights will send it up any further. 4. Ontario and Western, because it sells lower than most coal stocks, looks attractive if the present bull movement in the coal roads continues. I would only buy it on a reaction. 5. Daly-West has had something of an advance this year, and there are indications that it is to become more active. It has seemed to me that the management was a little too speculative, and I have, therefore, not advised its purchase. If the activity of the Boston market continues, Daly-West will no doubt hold its strength with the rest of the mining shares. 6. The Comanche is very heavily capitalized, but has a good property which is being successfully developed. It includes the Pinos Altos mines, which have large bodies of low-grade ore, now made profitable by the high price of copper.

NEW YORK, November 30th, 1905. JASPER.

Business Chances Abroad.

ACCORDING to Consul Anderson, at Hang-chow, China, there is a greater demand for American stoves in some parts of China than is generally known. The consul anticipates an immense future demand for American heating apparatus in that country. He also thinks that China in time will be a good market for gasoline engines. He calls attention to the market for American paper in the Celestial kingdom and urges American manufacturers to push the introduction of their products in the East. The same official states that soap, glassware, and metal beds are being bought in increasing quantities by the Chinese, and that there is a great field in China for light-weight cheap spring beds.

ONE OF THE most important moves ever made toward the extension of American trade in the Orient is the establishment of a steamer service direct from Australia to Boston, which is announced by the Elder Dempster Company, of Liverpool. With this service American buyers can make direct purchases of wool in Australia, and be assured of the greatest possible dispatch in its handling. Australia is a great agricultural country, and the possibilities for increased trade in all kinds of farming implements will not be lost sight of by American manufacturers. The Panama Canal, when completed, will mean a vastly lessened distance to travel, and this, too, will be an enormous factor in enhancing the value of the new route. Altogether, the establishment of this service bids fair to mark a new era in the commercial relations between America and the whole Australasian group of islands, as well as with southern Asia and Japan.

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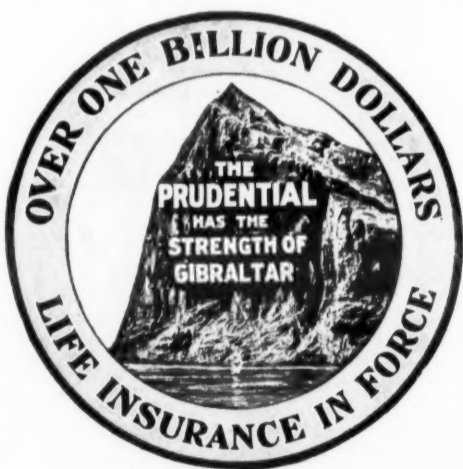
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The leading story is contributed by Jerome K. Jerome, the British Mark Twain, and author of "Three Men in a Boat." The best American story-tellers and artists have collaborated to make this the finest Christmas number JUDGE has ever offered to the public.

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S. E. KISER
CAROLYN WELLS
E. VANCE COOKE
JACK APPLETON
PERKIN WARBECK
And Many Others

ARTISTS

E. ZIMMERMAN
A. LEVERING
C. J. TAYLOR
HY MAYER
FRED LEWIS
P. STANLAWS
CHARLES SARKA
J. M. FLAGG
F. F. LINCOLN
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LIFE-INSURANCE SUGGESTIONS

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A GREAT many people just now are loudly demanding "a square deal" from the life-insurance companies. It would be interesting to know how many of these people have a dollar's worth of insurance. For those who cannot get it we have a great deal of sympathy. But what shall be said about those who could get life insurance and could pay the premium on some amount? Might it not be well for them to consider a square deal for their own families? Because a man does not find perfection in the life-insurance companies, ought he to leave his wife and children unprotected? It is not necessary to condone in the least degree the irregularities and abuses that have been charged against officers and managers of life-insurance companies, but this does not excuse the individual from not protecting those dependent upon him. No obligation is more sacred than that which a man assumes in the support of a wife and children.

Would it do any good after a man was dead to have his family know that he declined life insurance because the premium was a few cents too high, or because there was extravagance in some companies? On the same principle he would be compelled to give up living in most of our cities because there are gangs and "graft" in their politics, and taxes are diverted to improper ends. On the same principle he might decline to read or use the government weather reports because there has been corruption in the weather bureau. What is demanded of us all is that we use in this world the best instruments that are laid to our hands for the accomplishment of desirable ends, and as long as human

nature remains as it is, this means that our instruments must sometimes be weak, frail, and faulty. For a man to force his family to suffer on account of the revelations in life insurance reminds us of the old query: "If Brown robs me and God forgives Brown, what good does that do me?"

"M., Cleveland, O.: I agree with your conclusion regarding the Massachusetts Mutual. It stands very high in the insurance world.

"W., Hoboken, N. J.: 1. It will take a lawyer to tell. I understand the policy has been very craftily drawn. 2. For the present, I am told that it is. 3. It would not be surprising. 4. If your expectation of life is limited, it is the only thing left for you to do.

"J., Atlanta, Ga.: 1. In view of the recent revelations regarding the history of the Mutual Reserve, I hardly feel that it is doing right by its policy-holders. 2. No; because you can do so much better. 3. That depends on the form of contract which the policy will disclose. 4. The most attractive on your list is the Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield.

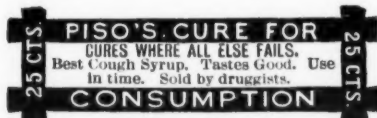
"W., New York: 1. I see no reason why you should sacrifice your policies in the Prudential. The solvency and strength of the company have never been questioned, and it is doing a larger business now than ever before. It is never wise to swap horses while crossing a stream. 2. It is impossible to state, as estimates of possible benefits must also be borne in mind. 3. You would not.

"F., Berwick, Penn.: 1 and 2. These are questions for a lawyer to answer. Why not submit them to the attorney-general, who has already passed upon the case? 3. They are the same men who were with the company when it made its greatest mistakes. You can draw your own conclusion. 4. I would not care to have a policy in it. 5. Why not take a strong and satisfactory company?


"Inquirer," Harrisburg, Penn.: The statement made to you in regard to the testimony of the president of the Metropolitan Life is absolutely incorrect. The solvency of the company was not questioned, nor was any admission of that kind made by President Hegeman. On the whole, the testimony of this gentleman was quite as satisfactory as that of the presidents of any of the other companies.

"E. S., Maryland: The advice to quit the life-insurance companies at this time is ridiculous. You will get paid-up policies probably for small amounts, and the cost of re-insurance in the future will constantly increase. I believe that all of the great companies are on a much better footing now than they have been in many years, and that the house-cleaning they are undergoing is doing a world of good.

"C. C., Richmond, Va.: 1. An endowment policy is all right for any one who has a fair income, and who wishes to put some of it away for his future benefit, that is, ten, fifteen, or twenty years from date. This is the kind of insurance that one does not have to die in order to get, and that makes it attractive to those who, in their time of prosperity, seek to provide for the possibilities of adversity in the future. 2. I cannot enter into all the details. If you will fill out the coupon on the advertisement of the Prudential Life, which appears on this page, you will get everything that can be told about endowment insurance.



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Mining Notes of Special Interest.

VERY FLATTERING reports come from the Cripple Creek district, and it is said that the camp was never busier than during the closing months of the present year. In a single day, recently, the Cripple Creek railroads handled 3,000 tons of ore, and another day, 2,600 tons. Excellent conditions prevail throughout the State of Colorado, and it is declared that the 1905 production will exceed that for 1904.

THERE IS an urgent demand for more copper in Europe for commercial purposes, and manufacturers complain that they are unable to get anywhere near enough to supply the most pressing needs. According to the mid-monthly report of James Lewis & Son, of Liverpool, there has been a decrease in the supply of copper to Europe from the United States of 22,384 tons and from other countries of 2,858 tons. The exports show an increase of 7,392 tons, but the apparent consumption has fallen off 30,238 tons. The same authority places the American consumption of copper for the past nine months at 20,500 tons per month. The production is estimated at 34,000 tons, and the imports are at the rate of 7,500 tons, while exports have been 21,000 tons per month.

THE MAGNITUDE of the mining operations carried on in the Cripple Creek district will be made clear to laymen who read that already this year companies operating there have disbursed \$2,500,000 in dividends, and it is thought that this sum will be increased by another million before January 1st. The great strike of a year ago hampered the industry for a time, and cut down production, but with the resumption of work a new impetus was given to business. The big Portland mine leads the dividend-payers with \$900,000 in 1905; El Paso comes next with \$490,000; Stratton's Independence paid \$375,000; Strong, \$180,000; Findley, \$125,000; Elkton, \$112,500; Vindicator, \$110,000, and Monument, \$108,540.

THE INDICATIONS are that the year 1906 will be one of great prosperity in the Goldfield district. Producers are greatly handicapped by the lack of adequate transportation facilities, but in spite of this, the present production of shipping ore from the twenty-three mines is seventy tons daily, valued at \$200 a ton. Besides this, it is estimated that there are 20,000 tons of ore on the dumps which will average \$30 a ton. There is a general air of liveliness about the camp, and business is decidedly on the up grade. At present there are 1,100 men employed. Over sixty shafts are being sunk, and by November 1st it is estimated that there will be from eighty to one hundred properties under active development. With increased power and transportation facilities, and the capital naturally drawn by such improvements, experts believe that the Goldfield district will yield \$10,000,000 in 1906.

DULUTH is at present the scene of great activity among the transportation companies who have the task of handling the iron-ore production of the Minnesota mines. Not exactly in anticipation of increased business in 1906, but, rather, because they wish to be prepared for it if it comes, the United States Steel Corporation is renewing and strengthening the equipment of its two freight-hauling roads. There have been ordered 1,250 steel ore cars of 100,000 pounds' capacity each, and eighteen locomotives, for freight service and special work. The Oliver Iron Mining Company will soon place an order for sixty-five locomotives. The roads of the United States Steel Corporation have handled so far this year 13,500,000 gross tons of ore, while the Great Northern has handled 4,000,000 tons. Three or four ore-shipping piers at various points on Lake Superior are contemplated for handling next year's business, and work has already begun on two of them. The piers under way are those of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic at Marquette, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at Wells. The Marquette pier is to cost about \$400,000, is to be 1,200 feet pocket length, seventy feet high with 50,000 tons, storage capacity. The Wells pier will, it is estimated, cost \$500,000, be 1,450 feet long, seventy feet high, and have a storage capacity of 75,000 tons.

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is the marvelous little Gillette Safety Razor. A unique and practical device made for the comfort of men who shave. Its friends are legion and its success is phenomenal. Hundreds of thousands in use. It's a real pleasure to give a "Gillette" to a friend who shaves, for his pleasure and comfort will be like the "Gillette" itself—everlasting.

STANDARD SET—TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED HOLDER
SPECIAL SET—QUADRUPLE GOLD-PLATED HOLDER
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Ask your dealer for the "Gillette." He can procure it for you. Accept no substitute.

WARNING! The Gillette Patent No. 775,134 covers all razors having a thin detachable blade requiring means for holding and stiffening, but not requiring stropping or honing by the user. Beware of infringements.

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GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, 1176 Times Building, 420 St. and Broadway, NEW YORK



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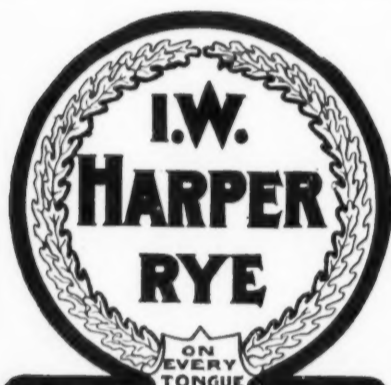
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24 Sharp Edges. Each Blade giving from 20 to 40 Smooth and Delightful Shaves.

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In less than a year Suburban Life has become a recognized success. It has entered a field with great possibilities for development and has lived up to its opportunities in a way extremely gratifying to its readers.

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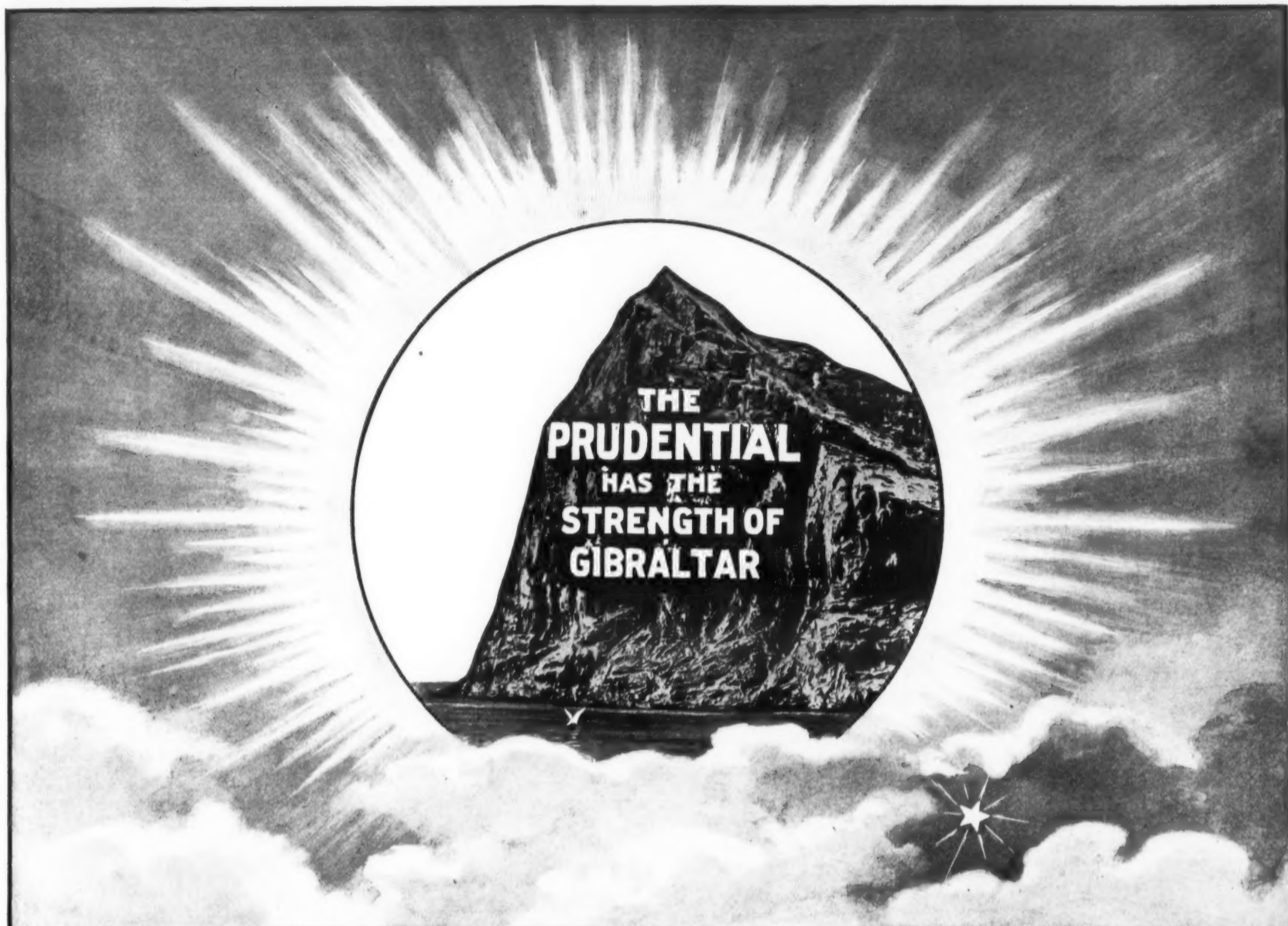
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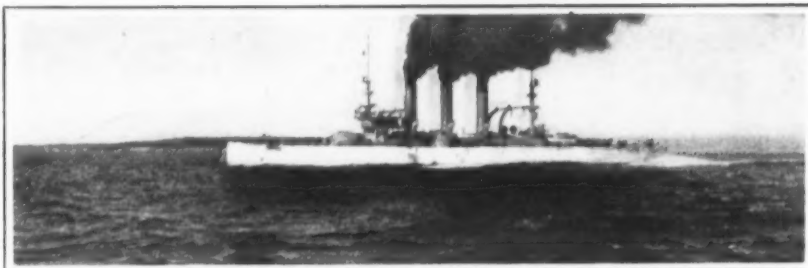
Bookcase units furnished with leaded or plain glass doors, and in whole or three-quarter length sections. Finished in antique, weathered and golden oak, imitation and real mahogany.

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The idea is to use the pretty red and green, five size packages of MACKINTOSH'S TOFFEE, instead of the old-fashioned cornucopias and bags of candy.

Looks much better—just the right colors—very inexpensive—and, best of all, MACKINTOSH'S TOFFEE is the ideal candy for Christmas—or any other time you want candy that is delicious, inexpensive and not injurious.

Appropriate for Sunday-schools, Hospitals, and other large "public" trees, as well as for the HOME TREE.

MACKINTOSH'S TOFFEE

The famous English candy—is like the good, old-fashioned "tuff" grandmother made in days gone by. Its superiority over every other candy is due to its purity and delicious taste. It's moreish. Give the children all they want. They can't over-indulge or get sick.

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MACKINTOSH'S TOFFEE

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My face is on every box and package—or it isn't the genuine.

JOHN MACKINTOSH,
Dept. 41, 78 Hudson St., N. Y.

Miss Stenographer, will You Please Let Us Give You a Christmas Present?

Miss Stenographer!

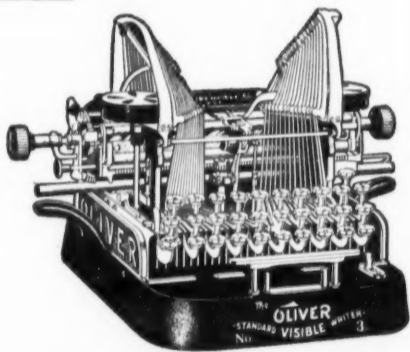
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Does it give entire satisfaction?

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Why don't you use



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And find out what it means to operate a typewriter that is easy, sure, neat and durable?

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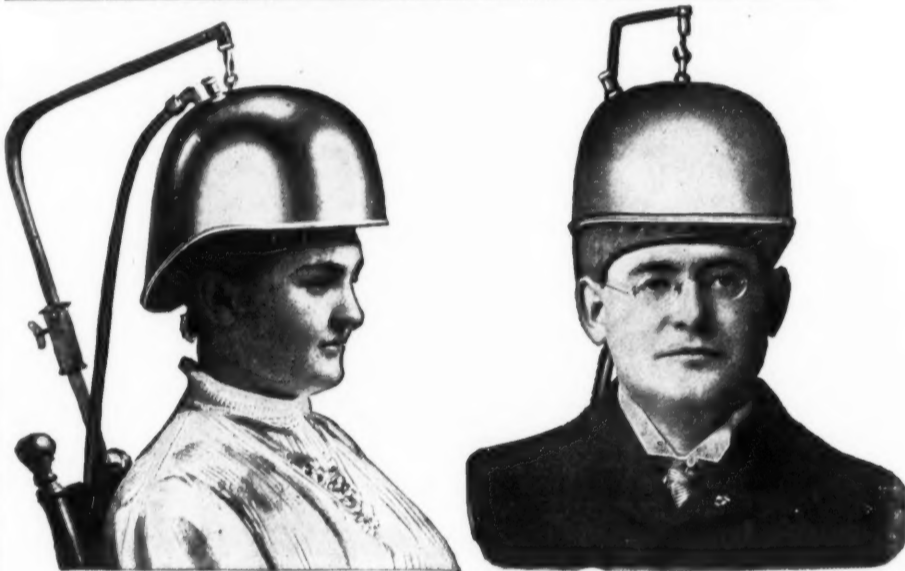
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153



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You can tell by a few minutes' use of the Evans Vacuum Cap whether it is possible for you to cultivate a growth of hair by our process, and we will send you the apparatus to make the experiment **without expense on your part.** If the Evans Vacuum Cap gives the scalp a pleasant, tingling sensation and produces a healthy glow the normal condition of the scalp can be restored, and a three or four minutes' use of the Cap each day thereafter will, within a reasonable time, develop a natural and permanent growth of hair. If, however, the scalp remains white and lifeless after the Cap is removed, there would be no use to give the appliance a further trial. The hair cannot be made to grow in such cases.

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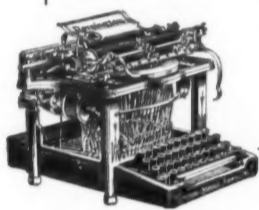
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Each piece branded on the rind

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If you need a bracing, dry air, filled with the healthful odor of the balsam and the fir, you will find it at Saranac Lake—only twelve hours from New York or Buffalo, fifteen hours from Boston, twenty-four hours from Chicago, twenty-one hours from Cincinnati and thirty hours from St. Louis by the

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Exact size of a Gillette blade.

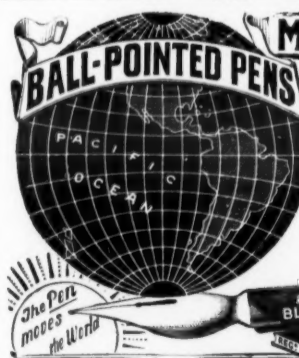
Ask your dealer for the "Gillette." He can procure it for you. Accept no substitute

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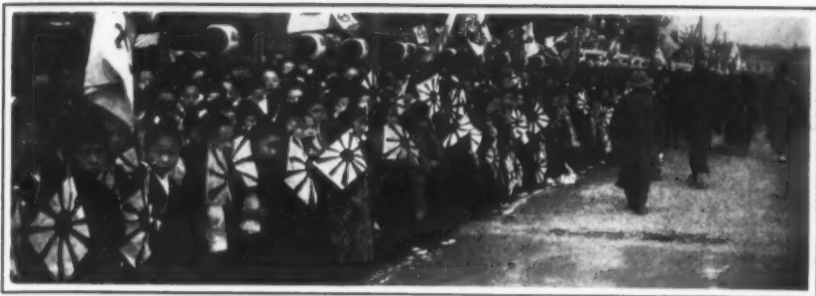
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A Club Cocktail

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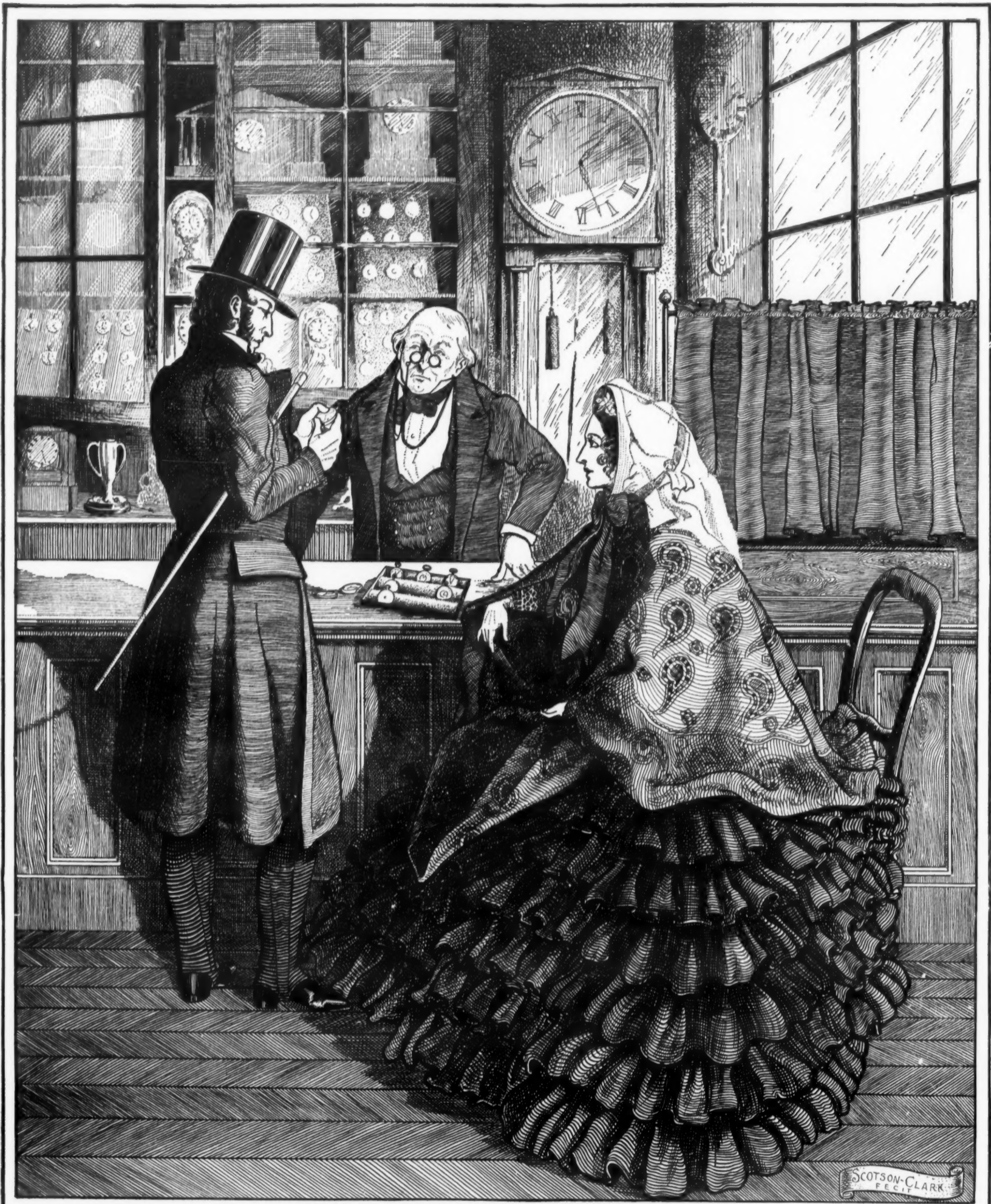
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